

The NEW TRAIL



the Rutherford Library in a Summer Setting

Photo by Wells

UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA, FALL, 1951

VOLUME IX

NUMBER 3

Subscriptions \$1.00 per year. Individual copies, 25 cents

The Christmas Gift

for your

Out-of-Town Relatives and Friends



Your relatives and friends who have ties here or were former residents, will be especially happy to receive a Journal gift subscription.

Excerpts from subscriber letters point out the pleasure of receiving one of Canada's great newspapers. From New York, "needless to say I thoroughly enjoy reading The Journal". From Moose Jaw, "please continue your most valued newspaper". From Sullivan Station, B.C., "as a resident of Edmonton and a reader of The Journal for 20 years, I greatly miss it here". From Chicago, "I look forward to reading The Journal for its information, your famous oil fields fascinate me".

A colorful Christmas greeting card with your own name on it is mailed to the recipient with the first issue.

Just let us know to whom you wish The Journal mailed each day . . . phone 25171.

The Edmonton Journal

ONE OF CANADA'S GREAT NEWSPAPERS

The New Trail

A quarterly publication of the University of Alberta
and its Alumni Association

Editor: J. W. E. Markle

Associate Editor: Edith Park

Business Manager: J. M. Whidden

Art Editor: H. G. Glyde

Advisory Board:

G. F. McNally
C. M. Macleod

Andrew Stewart
W. H. Swift

Volume IX

Fall, 1951

Number 3

CONTENTS

The Editor's Page		p. 129
From Rented Schoolrooms to \$10 Million in Brick	Edith Park	p. 131
Albert Einstein	Julius Sumner Miller	p. 136
Trail Blazers (Dr. J. A. Anderson)		p. 143
Idea Into Image	Bob Willis	p. 145
Edge of the Village	J. McL. Nicoll	p. 148
Medical Pioneering in Alberta	G. D. Stanley	p. 149
T. S. Eliot and Obscurity in Modern Poetry	E. J. H. Greene	p. 151
Death of the Phoenix	A. T. Cairns	p. 156
Whiskeyjack		p. 158
Report to Convocation	Andrew Stewart	p. 160
Presentations to Convocation (Dr. Ardrey Whidden Downs, Dr. Edouard Sonet, Dr. John James Ower, Frank Gilbert Roe, Lindsay Ambrose Thurber		pp. 162, 163, 164, 165
Address to the Graduating Class	F. G. Roe	p. 166
Chipmunk		p. 173
A Double Service		p. 178
Alumni Notes		p. 179

Annual subscription to *The New Trail* is \$1.00. If the subscriber is an alumnus of the University of Alberta, subscription is included in the annual membership dues of the Alumni Association. (See page 128.)

The Contents of this issue are copyright.
Printed by the University Printing Department.

General Alumni Association

President—Dr. A. C. McGugan '29. *Vice-President*—J. C. Ken Madsen '39. *Past President*—Dr. W. H. Swift '24, '27, '30. *Honorary Secretary*—G. B. Taylor '23, '25. *Councillors*—Rodney Pike '36, Edmonton; Gordon Sterling '41, 4A; Dr. P. J. Kendal '36, Dental; Bob Houlihan '41 Winnipeg; Bob Bannerman '49, Calgary; Paul Thomas '37, '49, Edmonton; Dr. F. David Conroy '38, Medical; Mrs. Fred Heath '38, Toronto; J. G. McIntosh '36, Victoria; Dr. J. L. Wyatt '30, Medicine Hat; Dr. J. W. Chalmers '35, '41, '47, Zone 3; C. G. Youngs '48, Saskatoon; R. Morley Tanner '44; Lethbridge; Robb Wilson '47, '49, Zone 5; Audrey Fysh '49, Nurses; Isadore Goresky '29, 45. Smoky Lake-Thorhild. *Permanent Secretary*—J. W. E. Markle '37.

CENTRAL ALBERTA:

Pres.—Gordon Sweet, Lacombe.

Sec.—Tom Ford, Lacombe.

DENTAL ALUMNI ASSOCIATION:

Pres.—Dr. Faust Gowda, 620 Tegler Bldg., Edmonton.

DRUMHELLER:

Pres.—J. F. Watkin, Drumheller.

Sec.—J. E. Taylor, Drumheller.

LETHBRIDGE:

Pres.—Dr. Edmund Cairns, 120 McFarland Building.

Sec.—Miss Jennie Henderson, 219 Sherlock Block.

MEDICAL ALUMNI ASSOCIATION:

Pres.—Dr. J. M. Lees, 502 McLeod Bldg., Edmonton.

Sec.—Dr. O. Rostrup, 416 McLeod Bldg., Edmonton.

MEDICINE HAT:

Pres.—Dr. J. L. Wyatt, 467 Second Street.

Sec.—Mrs. Isabelle Sissons, 320 1st Street S.E.

MONTREAL:

Pres.—A. M. Thompson, 1345 Sherbrooke St., Lachine.

Sec.—Jack D. Sylvester, 139 Valois Bay Avenue, Valois.

Registrar—Clarence S. Campbell, 603 Sun Life Building.

NURSES' ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION:

Pres.—Mrs. G. Bell, 11141 85 Ave., Edmonton.

Sec.—Mrs. W. Kupchenko, 10707 81 Ave., Edmonton.

OTTAWA:

Pres.—Dr. W. H. Cook, 201 Maple Lane, Rockcliffe Park, Ottawa.

Sec.—Miss Agnes Fleming, 498 Driveway, Ottawa.

PEACE RIVER:

Pres.—S. W. Hooper, Peace River.

Sec.—M. Ukrainetz, Peace River.

SASKATOON:

Registrar—Dr. E. Y. Spencer, 1038 11 St. E.

SMOKY LAKE-THORHILD:

Pres.—H. A. Kostash, Smoky Lake.

TORONTO:

Pres.—Dr. L. O. Bradley, 90 Snowden Avenue.

Sec.—Miss Nellie Salamandick, 191 Oakwood Avenue.

TWO HILLS DIVISION:

Pres.—Fred Hanochocko, Two Hills.

Sec.—Mrs. A. B. Young, Two Hills.

VANCOUVER:

Pres.—Dr. J. C. Grimson, 1611 W. 54th Ave.

Sec.—Mrs. Roy G. Chapman, 1375 Comox Street.

VICTORIA:

Pres.—Dr. H. R. Turner, 1092 Newport Ave.

Sec.—R. W. Chard, 323 Pemberton Bldg., 625 Fort Street.

WINNIPEG:

Pres.—C. D. Osterland, 807 Somerset Ave.

Sec.—Dorothy Grant, 86 Wildwood Park, Fort Garry.

4A:

Pres.—Gordon Sterling, Supervisor, Soil Conservation and Weed Control, Parliament Buildings, Edmonton.

ALUMNI ASSOCIATION DUES

(Including Subscription to *The New Trail*)

- ☐ Alumni Association member, \$1.00.
- ☐ Joint Membership, \$1.50.
- ☐ Friends of the University, \$5.00 up.
- ☐ Friends who are also Alumni members, \$6.00 up.
- ☐ Life Membership, \$25.00.
- ☐ Other subscribers to *The New Trail*, \$1.00.

Indicate your classification by marking X in the box opposite the one to which you belong. Clip out and enclose with your cheque or money order to Business Manager, *The New Trail*, University of Alberta, Edmonton.

Date

Signature

Address

The Editor's Page

The office of *The New Trail* is rapidly taking on the trappings of a "Family Compact".

Mr. J. W. E. Markle, permanent alumni secretary-editor is continuing to make marked progress following an illness this summer, and in his absence son Alex, B.A. '48, B.J. '49 (Carleton), will be pinch-hitting.

* * * *

A special word of appreciation goes out to Professor F. M. Salter and Dr. W. H. Johns who shared nobly in the job of getting out the summer issue.

When you're hospitalized and thousands of miles from home it's gratifying to know that good men, loyal and true, are meeting those deadlines.

* * * *

Alumni Homecoming, 1951, is now but a pleasant recollection.

Returning graduates turned out in enthusiastic numbers for the three-day round of campus festivities. This year the Golden Key Society, in charge of arrangements, substituted a basketball game for the usual banquet and it was a resounding success. Any number of teas, a dance, sports night, and Sunday church service filled in the pauses between reminiscences.

* * * *

The shillelagh did it!

Or it could have been the old-time teacher's strap with protruding tacks that Editor Salter threatened us with in this column, last issue.

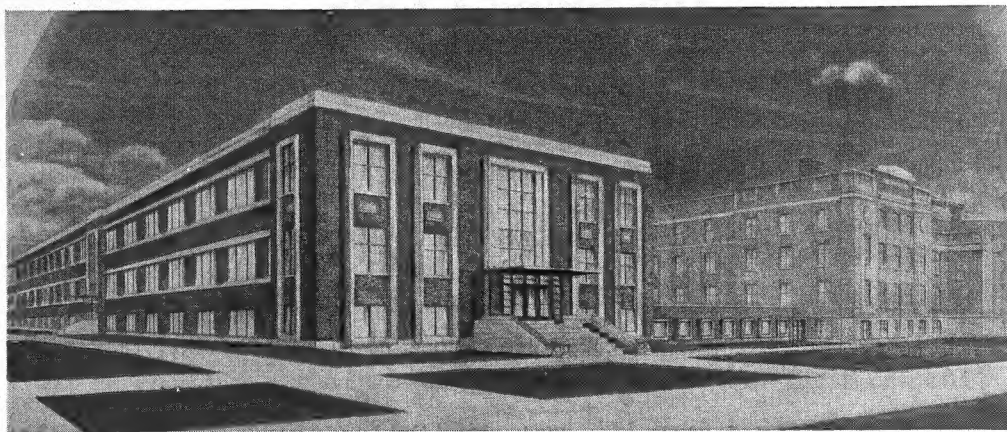
In any event Dr. R. J. Lang, Peterborough, Ontario, a regular and valued contributor of poetry to *The New Trail* has written asking that we check our information concerning the author of "Thy Victory" which appeared in the Spring issue and was wrongly ascribed to Mrs. Myrtle P. Hartroft.

It's grand being able to sleep nights again.

* * * *

Fall Convocation was held against a wintry backdrop.

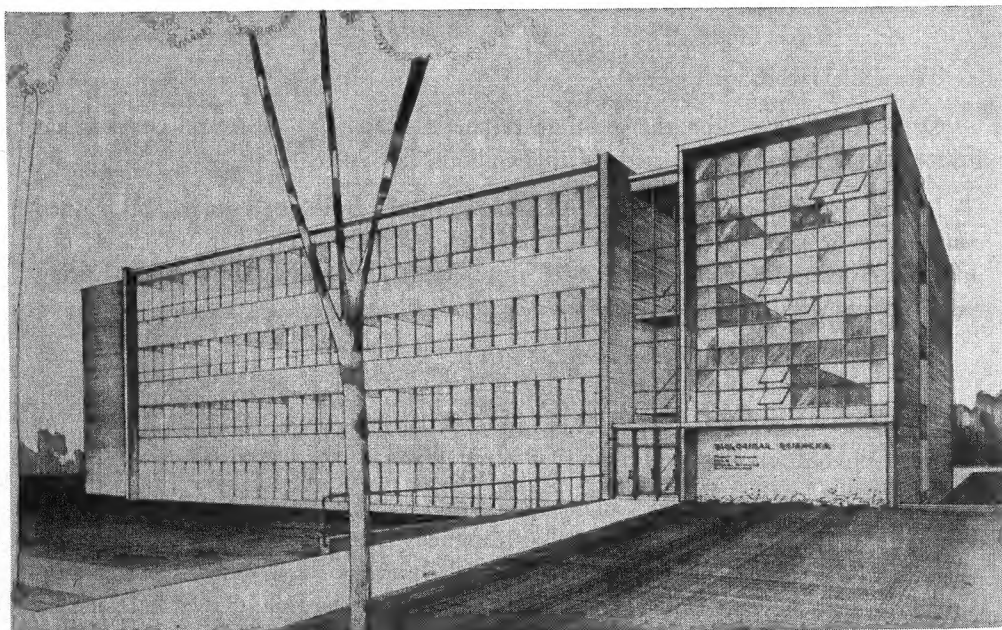
But there was warmth in Convocation Hall as 242 junior diplomas and 335 degrees along with nursing and senior diplomas were presented. Following a program in the Conn Memorial Room, Medical Building, Mrs. John S. McEachern turned the first snow powdered sod marking the start of the Dr. John S. McEachern Cancer Research Laboratory.



**Architect's Drawing of Engineering Building
(South-West)**



**Architect's Drawing of Biological Building
(North-West)**



From Rented School Rooms to \$10 Million in Brick

By EDITH PARK

Measured by some editorial yardsticks the University of Alberta reached the ultimate in publicity recently. It "made" Time magazine.

A column of space was devoted to the opening of the new branch of the University in Calgary and the winning of the Henry Marshall Tory award by the Banff School of Fine Arts. A stab was made at describing the phenomenal growth of the campus "from its original rented schoolrooms, the university has expanded into \$10 million worth of brick buildings on the landscaped banks of the North Saskatchewan River in southwest Edmonton."

To be specific, work has now begun on the Engineering Building. A four-storey structure of reinforced concrete and brick, 227 feet long and 72 feet wide, it will be situated directly west of the Medical Building, on the site of the old infirmary. It will face on the great quadrangle and will have a single-storey connection with the present Medical Building. The building will cost \$949,000.00 and will accommodate the office of the Dean of Engineering, the Department of Civil Engineering, the Department of Petroleum Engineering, mathematics offices, and laboratories for Civil and Petroleum Engineering. There will be six general classrooms. An unfinished portion is to be eventually used as a drafting room.

Among the wonders of this modern building will be a corridor 227 feet long, in the basement. This will be used for the study of channel flow. Eventually it is proposed to make the channel 300 feet long. Believed to be the longest of its kind in Canada, the channel will be used to study the laws of water and aspects of river flow.

In the Hydraulics Laboratory students will make models of river beds in the course of experiments on the problems of irrigation. In the Structural Laboratories there will be four new machines for testing stress on concrete, steel and other structural materials. A Soils Laboratory will study soil structure as distinct from the soil studies carried on by the Soils Department in Agriculture. There will be two small research rooms for studying control of humidity and pressure. Frost conditions will be tested including the problems posed by perma-frost. Tests also will be conducted on heat flow through walls and windows.

Not so long ago it was predicted that one day we would see an oil well on the campus—and now we understand there is actually to be a derrick outside the new Engineering Building. Strictly speaking, we will have to admit, it won't be a real oil well, but it will be a hole similar to a well, and rigs will be set over it, for the purpose of demonstrating oil drilling procedures to students.

Inside the building the Petroleum Department will have a core laboratory for studying the core obtained from the well. There will also be a fractionating tower 39 feet high, inside the building.



—Infirmary Sectioned for Moving, now Engineering Building Site

The Engineering Building is expected to be finished by the opening of the 1954 session. The building at present under construction, we are told, is only the first half of the general expansion planned, which will eventually accommodate all branches of the Engineering Faculty. Some time in the future a second section will be erected as large again as the structure we have just described.

* * * *

Agriculture has long been something of a Cinderella on the campus, having to make do with facilities in the North Lab and in the huts, far from commensurate with its importance in a province such as this. Now tenders have been called for a proposed Biological Building to be erected on the north face of the campus, facing 92nd avenue. It will be in a direct line with the Medical Building and will be built on similar plans.

A four-storey structure, of reinforced brick and concrete, it will be 96 feet high and 152 feet long. It will house the office of the Dean of Agriculture, the Departments of Entomology, Animal Science, Plant Science and Soils, and three general class rooms. The Soils Department will accommodate as well as University staff, the staff of the Research Council and Government Research Department.

The Biological Building will have plenty of large windows to give ample north lighting for work with microscopes. It is proposed in the future to have a large range of greenhouses immediately south of the proposed new Biological Building,

to be used by all the departments as well as the Botany Department. This range of new greenhouses would more than double the amount of glass now available for greenhouse purposes. It is hoped that this building will be completed about the same time as the Engineering Building.

* * *

A sod-turning ceremony was held for the Dr. John S. McEachern Cancer Research Laboratory on October 20th in conjunction with the Fall Convocation. This laboratory which will cost about \$135,000, is being built with funds of the Alberta division of the Canadian Cancer Society. It will actually be the first floor of a future centre wing of the Medical Building. An interesting feature of the building will be air-conditioned rooms required in cancer research.

* * *

The new wing of the University Hospital is now completed, having been officially opened on Tuesday, September 4th. This two-and-a-half million dollar addition will raise the bed complement of the hospital to 925, an over-all increase of 408, but a net increase of 308, since 100 beds will be removed in the old section to provide space for other facilities.

The addition has six floors, the same number as in the older unit. The top floor, designated the fourth, since numbering begins after the ground and main floors, is devoted to metabolic medicine, treatment of patients suffering from



—Rotunda in New Wing, University Hospital

Photos by Ponich



—Mrs. J. S. McEachern Turns First Sod, Cancer Research Laboratory, U. of A.

such ailments as diabetes. As on most floors, there are two visiting rooms or solaria, furnished with comfortable furniture, upholstered in foam rubber. These rooms allow patients and their visitors to enjoy the view and the sun through the section of windows.

Since nurses must advise patients on such matters as dieting, special rooms are provided for this purpose. Because of the nature of the diseases treated on this floor, three biochemical or metabolic laboratories also have been provided.

The four-bed wards, having more conveniences than the usual public wards, are classed as semi-public. All rooms in the hospital are piped for oxygen, used in the event of heart or lung failure, and many also are piped for suction. The semi-public wards are equipped with lockers and washroom facilities. The private and semi-private rooms have clothes closets instead of lockers and the rooms vary in color schemes and curtain designs.

Every chart room is equipped with a specially lighted and ventilated dispensing room, the door of which can be locked when prescriptions are being made up. Each section of the addition has doctors' offices and examining rooms, as well as a flower room where nurses may attend to the many flowers patients receive.

The third floor is devoted to the treatment of surgical cases, with a special section for neuro-surgical care. In the latter section the rooms are equipped with special beds which can be dismantled rapidly to become stretchers.

Special teaching rooms have been provided so that doctors may speak to internes about patients in privacy, rather than standing with them in the hall.

The second floor is for obstetrics and gynaecology, while the first is solely for obstetrics. There are specially-equipped maternity rooms in addition to the delivery rooms. Rooms set aside for the instruction of mothers also have been included. There are nurseries with humidifiers and the temperature is thermostatically controlled. Each room has individual air-conditioning.

The children's wards and rooms for cases involving eye, ear, nose and throat are situated on the main floor. The air in the children's wards is sterilized and the walls are colorfully and appropriately decorated. Because of the nature of eye, ear, nose and throat operations, most of them not needing elaborate rooms, special, small operating chambers are provided. A class-room for children who are long-term cases also is situated on this floor.

On the ground floor there is a mental reception unit of 20 beds, designed for the care of acute, short-term cases of mental maladjustment. Four rooms have been provided for more disturbed patients.

Also on the ground floor are central food quarters designed for the preparation of private and special diet trays and for their distribution to the entire hospital. This department has fully modern equipment including a conveyor belt for trays, refrigerators, and automatic dish-washing machines. The central surgical supply unit, in which the entire hospital's equipment is sterilized, with the exception of some operating room supplies, is also located on this floor. The unit has two sterilizers costing six thousand dollars each and one costing two thousand.

There are, as well, two lecture theatres seating 100 and 60 students respectively, for the clinical instruction of students and graduates.

* * *

Rounding out the current building boom on the campus is a new \$150,000 theological addition going up immediately south of St. Stephen's College. The funds for this particular building are not supplied by the provincial government but are donated by members and friends of the United Church throughout the province and interested business firms.

A three-storey structure, 68' x 40', this impressive unit will provide first class facilities for the training of future United Church ministers. Designed as a purely academic structure it will house a modern library, lecture rooms, transcription room for voice training, stack room and archives, students' common room, fireproof vault and offices.

On May 31st, 1951, the Rt. Rev. C. M. Nicholson, Moderator of the United Church, officiated at the sod-turning ceremony for this new building which will be completed by the fall of 1952.

ALBERT EINSTEIN

Scientist, Philosopher, Humanitarian

BY JULIUS SUMNER MILLER

(An address given on the Special Events Program, University of Alberta, summer session, 1951. The introductory remarks are, for reasons of space, here omitted. They lead logically to a statement on how the world stood at the turn of the century, physically, philosophically and cosmologically.)

At this time, the end of the 19th century, theoretical physics was in its golden age. The scene was occupied by such giants as Kirchoff, Boltzmann, Maxwell, Helmholtz, Hertz, Rutherford. Einstein found himself in this intellectual arena and the genesis of his own world structure here found its seeds. Indeed, one of Albert's own instructors, Hermann Minkowski, set the mathematical stage on which Einstein was later to portray such a gigantic role. Peculiarly enough, Minkowski's lectures were not too interesting and it was partly on this count that Albert decided upon physics rather than upon pure mathematics.

And so Einstein's life ambition was now formulated. It was to an understanding of Nature and Nature's laws that he would give himself.

We have pointed to the Golden Age in which physics found itself at the turn of the 20th century. In another sense it was a period of transition, for certain puzzling problems had arisen which were involving the intellectual giants of this day in both physical and philosophical thought.

One of the fundamental problems was this: Newton had propounded the corpuscular theory of light. This assumed that light was a stream of particles. Huygens had proposed that light was a wave motion, that is, a vibration in a medium, like sound in air. About 1850 the dispute was "settled" in favor of Huygens, and this position was supported by the work of Maxwell and Hertz. These men showed that the vibrations constituting light are electromagnetic in nature. But if light is a vibration, what is the medium that vibrates. In sound the air molecules vibrate. In water waves the water vibrates. In earthquakes the seismic waves are actually vibrations of the solid earth. It seemed essential that light have something in which to vibrate! This medium they called *the ether*.

Now two questions arose: First, can the motion of the earth through this ether be detected? Second, does this ether create a "drag" on the motion of bodies through it? What, in short, are the properties of this extraordinary medium which diffuses through the limitless space of all creation? When a train is in motion the air rushes by it. The water rushes by a fish swimming in the sea. Then must

Mr. Miller is professor of physics and mathematics at Dillard University, New Orleans, La. In private life he is an "Einstein collector," an omnivorous reader of Einstein criticism and biographies, a compiler of Einstein anecdotes, and a hardworking student of the Einstein theories. Mr. Miller has exchanged letters with the famous **Scientist, Philosopher, Humanitarian** on a number of occasions and met with him recently while at the Institute for Advanced Studies in Princeton, N.Y.

there not be a *drift of the ether* as the earth moves through it? How, too, could the light and heat from distant stars, our sun say, reach us, if they did not have a medium in which to travel?

Now the question of this ether drift involves the behavior of a light beam in an interesting way. A light ray going "with the drift" should be aided in its speed, while one going "against the drift" should be opposed. The situation is similar to a man rowing in a stream. Downstream he is aided; upstream he is opposed. Michelson and Morley, two American physicists in Cleveland, set themselves to this problem. They devised a gadget of extraordinary genius called an interferometer. This instrument, of unsurpassed refinement, it was agreed, would detect this drift. The experiment would clearly show the speed of the earth's motion through the ether. The results were astonishing. There was no drift! The mystery was now even greater. Either the experiment was a failure or the secrets of Nature's forces were inaccessible to men.

So ended the 19th century. Science apparently could not reveal the ultimate reality.

Across the sea an obscure patent examiner was pursuing the same inquiry, but along slightly different lines. What came from these pursuits constitutes one of the noblest structures of the human mind.

On this side of the world the Michelson-Morley experiment was dubbed an unhappy failure. Einstein, however, came to other conclusions regarding it. To him the experiment was not a failure! It was not only not a failure, it was, in his judgment, a brilliant success. His own conclusions were: The assumption of the ether must be abandoned. Indeed, we do not need it. The ether-drift experiment failed to find the drift because there is no ether! Furthermore, the experiment implied that "absolute motion" could be detected. On this point Einstein was clear and unequivocal. The experiment did not fail. All that was required was a new point of view and it was this: "It is of necessity impossible to detect absolute motion in the Universe by any experiment whatever. The phenomena of Nature will be the same to two observers whatever their uniform velocity relative to each other." This concept was the basic precept of his relativity theory. Furthermore, light is propagated with a specific speed relative to some system of reference and no-matter with what velocity the source moves with respect to this system the light moves with the same specific velocity. This is referred to as the constancy of the velocity of light. A necessary consequence of this is that no material body can move with the velocity of light.

These two hypotheses then, he put up in a paper bearing the obscure title "Electrodynamik bewegter Körper"—The Electrodynamics of Moving Bodies. It was in 1905. The Special Theory of Relativity was thus born. Einstein was 26.

This paper, published in the *Annalen der Physik*, was destined to be called the greatest synthetic achievement of the human intellect.

It was inevitable that the Relativity Principle and the principle of the constancy of light should find a cold and inhospitable reception. They appeared devoid of

logic. They bordered on the absurd and the incredible. To add to the dilemma certain deductions were drawn from these hypotheses, deductions which sounded like pure paradox. It would lead us too far astray to recite these adequately, but we might look into their nature in a passing way in order to witness for ourselves the very novel consequences.

Since all physical events which we examine take place in space and in time the question as to how we must interpret these notions arises naturally. Motion is shown by the relativity principle to be "relative"—that is, relative to some fixed frame of reference. But motion implies space and time. Now Newton said that the behavior of all time pieces, watches, sand-glasses, pendulums, and so on, is unaltered by their motion. That is, a clock, say, runs at the same rate whether it is at rest or in motion. A necessary deduction from Einstein's hypotheses however, led to this: a clock in motion runs at a different rate than a stationary clock. Indeed, a moving clock runs slower than the same clock at rest. This apparently paradoxical inference established the most subtle aspect of Einstein's relativistic notions, the relativity of simultaneity. We can now say that two events at different places occur simultaneously only if this simultaneity is referred to a specific frame of reference.

Now that "time" is taken care of and we know what is meant by the "duration of an event" we are forced to examine our measurement of "space". The event we are observing, it is agreed, occurs in time and in space. Now we are in the habit of measuring space by a measuring rod. But the measuring rods we apply to a dimension have, in Newton's mechanics, been at rest, or at least we did not worry about them if they were in motion. What will happen if they are in motion? By an argument similar to the one for clocks we come to the incredible conclusion that measuring rods change in length according to their velocity! Explicitly, the rod gets shorter the greater the speed, and if it attained the velocity of light it would shrink away to nothing! The clock accompanying it would stop completely!

The fantasy that comes out of these deductions is nicely revealed in this classic ditty:

There was a young lady named Bright
Whose speed was far faster than Light
She set out one day
In a Relative way
And returned home the previous night!

During the brief months at Zurich and at Prague Einstein pursued his tryst with Nature. He had come to the conclusion which other intellects had opposed and which he nobly put like this:

"I hold it true that pure thought can grasp reality."

There were questions raised by the Relativity Theory which required refinement. There were gaps to be filled. There was the question of the influence of gravity on a light beam, which he investigated in a paper published in 1911. Between 1905

and 1911, in fact, some 30 papers of the heaviest complexion emanated from his restless brain. Earlier still the mass-energy equivalence idea was deduced from the relativity principle. This formulation was destined to have far greater implication than any man envisaged, and the mathematical expression for it became familiar to men in the street everywhere. It read simply $E = mc^2$. It was destined to beset the entire living world of men with fear and dread!

And so we find him, now 34, a giant in his own right, part of one of the greatest assemblages of human intellect ever recorded. There was Nernst, the leading investigator in chemistry; Max von Laue, of fame in X-ray crystal study; Gustav Hertz, James Franck, Lise Meitner, Erwin Schrodinger. And then there were those giants who came for visits or for colloquia—Rutherford, Poincaré, Langevin, Lorentz, Madame Curie. It was in meetings with these that Einstein's fundamental intellectual character revealed itself. He was ever ready with questions, even those which appeared simple and naive. But they were always fundamental and penetrating.

While wanton war raged on the Continent astronomers and physicists in England busied themselves for an expedition. The Royal Society and the Royal Astronomical Society had taken up the intellectual challenge for Newton's universe had been reshaped, and Newton was England's pride! A solar eclipse was due on March 29, 1919, and conditions would be just right for a test of Einstein's prediction that light from a distant star passing near the sun must be curved in its path by the gravitational attraction of the sun's mass and by the geometrical property of the curvature of space. The deflection predicted was 1.75 seconds of arc, a fantastically small departure and thus of incredible risk experimentally.

The program was headed by Sir Arthur Eddington, an astronomer and cosmologist of first rank and one of the few men then able to follow Einstein's theoretical analysis. Because of the risk in weather two expeditions were sent out, to far separated places within the zone of total eclipse. One went to Brazil, the other to West Africa. Months of preparation were made for an observation lasting but a few minutes. Indeed, there were only 302 seconds in which to make the observation and get the data.

Some month later, after the return of the expeditions to England, the results of the study of the photographic plates were ready for public announcement. On November 6, 1919, a combined session of the Royal Society and the Royal Astronomical Society reported their conclusion. The starlight was bent in the gravitational field of the sun, and in nearly exactly the degree predicted!

A new epoch in science was born. The curvature of space was confirmed by direct experiment. Again Einstein's profound conviction was borne out. He had by the process of pure thought alone established another universe. We are well reminded of that eloquent couplet of Pope:

"Nature and Nature's laws lay hid in night;
God said, 'Let Newton be!' and all was light."

Although the glory of Newton still reigned the Age of Relativity was now established on a foundation of solid rock.

Now this revolutionary conception involved much more than we have yet related. There were many implications in this new formulation of the Universe. There were some profound deductions which were inescapable. Let us see what they were and how they came to be.

The Aristotelian universe, we recall, had the earth fixed at its centre and the sun and the stars moved around it. This was the geocentric hypothesis. Ptolemy held to this scheme of things but complicated it somewhat by his cycles and epicycles which served only to congest the traffic in the heavens. Copernicus, in defiance of the Church, put the sun at the centre of things, a conception which all but lost him his head! Kepler cleared up the confusion of planetary motion by having the planets move in elliptic orbits, and his laws stand as one of the greatest edifices of the human intellect. Newton now refined the order of the heavens by setting forth his Universal Law of Gravitation which every school boy recites in a parrot-like way. This completed the system of the Universe which appeared now never to be shaken.

Now what were the problems which faced us?

The riddle of the ether beset us but Einstein disposed of that. We must abandon the idea of the ether.

The motion of the planets, so beautifully arranged by Kepler and aided by Newton's laws, was possessed of a puzzling feature. Mercury, the planet nearest the sun, behaved in a disturbing way. Her orbit was in error by some 43 seconds of arc per century! Her cosmic schedule was off. Astronomers were befuddled. There was no explanation to this in the then known scheme.

Then came Einstein. Three-dimensional space was extended to the four-dimensional space-time continuum. This space was curved and the greater the gravitational field in the space in question the greater the warp in this space. This warping or curvature, then, is greatest near massive bodies since even by Newton's principle the gravitation is greatest near massive bodies like the sun. This gravitation then, interacts with space and time to warp the space. The space of the universe, having matter scattered here and there, is warped and curved here and there, some places less, some more. Euclidean geometry, therefore, which called for a straight line being the shortest distance between two points, no longer holds in a space which is warped by gravitational forces. The shortest path now is curved and we call it a geodesic. In brief, matter produces a curvature in space, a gravitational field circumscribes the body in question, and the path it moves on is governed by the curvature of the space.

Obviously, the curvature of space-time is not everywhere the same. Hence celestial geodesics are not identical. The mystery of Mercury seemed now to expose itself. Einstein calculated the elliptic orbit of Mercury invoking in his calculations the curvature of the space. His results were nearly identical with the observations, and the 43 seconds of arc were accounted for!

This achievement constituted another Gibraltar-like pillar for his Relativity Theory.

Now the problems treated so far are tangible ones. By this we mean, in a sense, they can be handled experimentally. We can observe light rays and the orbits of planets. But a problem of another kind now presents itself. The traditional view of "space" was that it went out interminably, forever. It was infinite. But if space is now curved, how far does it go? A discussion of this problem would lead us far into cosmological issues. The general agreement now among astronomers and cosmologists is that the cosmos is not endless and infinite but rather finite and unbounded. The curvature is governed by the distribution of matter and the shape and the volume are fixed. And there are others still who believe the Universe is not statically finite but is expanding.

One other inquiry completes our present discourse. It concerns another inescapable deduction from Relativity theory. Before Einstein matter and energy were separate quantities. Now they are one and the same. And this equivalence of mass and energy prevails in sub-atomic phenomena and in the macrocosmic; it operates in the infinitely small and in the infinitely large; in the atom and in the universe unbounded. It is expressed in the historic equation $E = mc^2$.

Thus is the architectural harmony of the new universe drawn from Relativity.

(There followed here in the address some extended remarks on the Unified Field Theory which Einstein succeeded in formulating after 33 years of cerebration. This exposition is here deleted, again for reasons of space. Briefly, Einstein's major endeavor was to unify the laws of gravitation and the laws of electromagnetism into one universal law, that is, to show that gravitational and electromagnetic forces are inseparable—that all forms of Nature obey the same basic universal law. We know generally that virtually all the phenomena of the Universe arise from these two primordial forces. This Unified Field Theory encounters, however, some serious issues, especially in quantum phenomena, and these dilemmas are still unresolved.)

* * * *

NOTE: The exposition on *Einstein as Philosopher* centred around readings from the volume EINSTEIN—PHILOSOPHER SCIENTIST¹ which show with eminent clarity the bearing of Einstein's physics on philosophic thought. Here too, we omit the discourse but urge the interested to take up the volume 1. It was pointed out that the line of demarcation between physics and philosophy hardly exists.

* * * *

There is now yet another meaning to Philosophy, and with this one you are likely most interested. It is in this quarter explicitly that the average man has concern with what Einstein says and thinks. By Philosophy in *this* sense we mean the attitude and points of view and reflections on matters of everyday living. It is in this quarter that Einstein has endeared himself to the man in the street, since in his utterances he has shown how thoroughly endowed he is with an awareness of

the most urgent questions of society—social, religious, educational, racial, and so on. As we know, Einstein's slightest word arouses interest everywhere—and this is immediately reproduced on the front pages of the world's papers.

It is inconceivable that I could embrace here an adequate statement of Einstein's philosophy in this sense. You are all familiar, at least in a newspaper-reading way, with what Einstein's name means to the public. Furthermore, it would be utter vanity on my part if I tried to say what Einstein has said on matters of life and death, good and evil, wealth and poverty, education, race, etc. It seems to me that I can best give you a picture of what the great man thinks on these matters—*the measure of values to which he has come*—by reading very briefly here and there his OWN WORDS on these things. I recommend to you most heartily the two little volumes which I have here. These should be read from line to line—the best we have time for is a smattering here and there. Even the titles are attractive: THE WORLD AS I SEE IT²—OUT OF MY LATER YEARS.³

(There followed readings from these two beautiful pieces of literature with personal commentary.)

* * * *

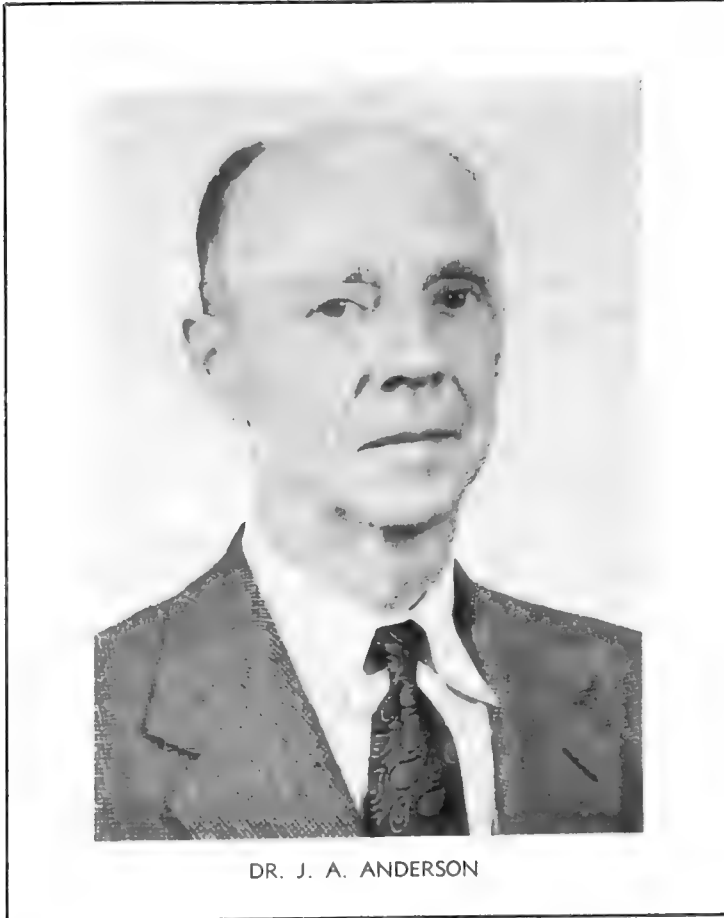
As Dean Macdonald pointed up in his gracious introduction, I had the very great experience of visiting with Einstein last summer. I cannot recite to you what this meant to me nor how it has affected me—for men cannot share deeply personal and religious experiences with others. The inspiration I got has been unbounded. I take great personal pride, as you would expect, in knowing that I stood with one of the great men of all time—a privilege few, indeed, have been allowed. I found him to be all that I had thought him to be, all that I knew him to be by my reading, all I envisaged regarding his person and his personality. All this he is, all this I found him to be. It was the deepest religious experience I had ever had—and the greatest intellectual experience of my academic life. I know that nothing I have ever felt has even approximated it; I doubt if any experience of my projected life can transcend it.

* * * *

1. *Albert Einstein—Philosopher Scientist*—The Library of Living Philosophers.
2. *The World As I See It* by Albert Einstein—Philosophical Library.
3. *Out Of My Later Years* by Albert Einstein—Philosophical Library.



Trail Blazers



Dr. J. A. Anderson was recently elected President-elect of the American Association of Cereal Chemists. The Association is the leading scientific society for cereal chemists with members in many countries throughout the world, in addition to the United States and Canada. Dr. Anderson will take office as president in April of 1952. At present he is Chief Chemist of the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada.

Dr. Anderson was born in Kent, England, in 1903, the son of Rev. A. W. and Agnes Anderson. He attended Taunton School in Somerset. After working for a time on English farms and as an apprentice fitter on the Merseyside, he came to Canada in 1922. For the next three years he worked on Alberta farms in the summer. During the winters he attended Olds School of Agriculture and later the

University of Alberta. He obtained a B.Sc. degree in Agriculture in 1926 and his M.Sc. in plant biochemistry in 1928. As winner of the 1851 Exhibition Science Research Scholarship, he returned to England for post-graduate study, receiving his Ph.D. in organic chemistry from the University of Leeds. He did additional post-doctorate work at the University of Graz in Austria and at the University of Birmingham. In 1930 he was research assistant with the Department of Field Crops at Alberta.

Dr. Anderson then held a post as biologist with the original division of Applied Biology and Agriculture of the National Research Council from 1931 to 1939, when he was appointed to his present position as Chief Chemist and Director of the Grain Research Laboratory of the Board of Grain Commissioners. The laboratory, which has a staff of 36, has an established reputation for its research on the biochemistry of rust resistance and on the chemistry and technology of bread wheats, macaroni wheats and malting barley. It is the greatest centre for cereal research in Canada and one of the ranking laboratories of its kind in the world.

Dr. Anderson is the author and co-editor of over seventy scientific papers, many reports and bulletins and several articles on the writing of scientific papers. He is editor of an A.A.C.C. monograph entitled "Enzymes and their Role in Wheat Technology", and is currently working on a second volume dealing with the storage of cereal grains and their products. He has served on the editorial boards of Cereal Chemistry and Section F of the Canadian Journal of Research. He is a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada and of the Chemical Institute, and a member of the Biochemical Society.

Dr. Anderson was married in 1931 and has two sons, Garet, fifteen, and Jason, five. His wife is the former Doune Scott of Edmonton. His favorite recreations are chess and golf. His present address is 611 Wardlaw Avenue, Winnipeg.



BRITISH COUNCIL SCHOLARSHIPS

Since the close of World War II, five scholarships have been offered annually by the British Council to Canadian students for advanced study or research in any field in Britain. These scholarships are open to all students with a degree, preferably between the ages of 25 and 35 years, and for one academic year of ten months.

A full scholarship includes fares to and from the United Kingdom, tuition fees, a personal maintenance grant of £25 to £35 per annum, a grant for books and apparatus of £10 per annum, and approved travelling expenses in the United Kingdom.

Application must be made through the Council's representative, Dr. H. B. Mayo, University of Alberta, and secretary of the Canadian committee. The deadline for applications is December 1, 1951.

Idea Into Image

By BOB WILLIS

Many have asked, "How did Mr. Glyde arrive at his theme for the mural in the Rutherford Library?" This is an attempt at explanation. It might be termed "the inside story."

Quite some time before being called to the university, H. G. Glyde became fascinated by the pattern of history that presented itself so dramatically in western Canada, particularly in Alberta. He had come to Calgary as a teacher in Figure Drawing for the provincial Institute of Technology and Art. Soon the painter formed the idea that the early religious teachers were the vanguard of European Culture. Missionaries who stuck it out with such a struggle, like the McDougall's and Father Lacombe, made the deepest impression. Their work was as many-sided as the needs of both Indians and Europeans. It was first attempted to clearly learn of the activities of the missionaries and those they worked with. The stories of the main events in Alberta's early history were stored in the artist's mind as they were gathered. So also were preserved, as sketches in Mr. Glyde's drawing pads, the existing historical objects with which to locate the pattern of his theme. The opportunity to materialize the idea into an image came with the building of the Rutherford Library. Without a mural such an impressively designed Georgian building would certainly be incomplete. With plenty of blank wall space untold opportunity was afforded.

With the shape and position of the mural decided upon the designer was ready to go ahead. A small 4" x 7" black and white layout was sketched in order to clarify light and shadow in relation to internal shapes within the rectangle. What some of the abstract shapes would be was already quite definite in the painter's mind. Others, of course, had to be decided upon after further thought and research. The next sketch showed the actual figures and objects quite clearly and presented more half tones or grays as well as black and white. From this stage was produced a scale drawing in some of the colors to be developed on the wall. All this took place on Mr. Glyde's drawing board in the spring of 1951. These sketches were all completed before I was asked to assist in the shading and drawing up detail on a much larger drawing called a 'cartoon'. This particular type bears little resemblance to our modern cartoon except that both are usually drawings at least in black and white. In keeping with a practice proven in past centuries our "cartoon" was an almost identical copy of what the wall painting would look like

Interested comments have been so numerous and varied about the mural appearing in the new Rutherford Library and reproduced on the front cover of the summer issue of **The New Trail** that it was decided to commission Bob Willis, B.Ed. (Fine Arts) '50 to give us the "inside" story or **Idea Into Image**. Bob, perhaps better than anyone, knew of the sweat, tears, and pride of accomplishment that accompanied this major work having laboured alongside the artist almost from the time of the mural's inception.—Ed.

without color. The other main difference was that its dimensions, 7' x 2 $\frac{2}{3}$ ', made it merely one ninth the area of that of its offspring.

This detailed drawing was sketched in by the artist before I set eyes on it. That is, the shapes of objects had already been given their light and dark parts or areas in charcoal so that their position, movement and proportion was readily recognizable. On this base, Mr. Glyde, Gwytha Evans and myself shaded in the detail such as spokes on wheels, eyes, nostrils and hair, horns on oxen, and stockade timbers. Drawing pencils, both hard and soft, as well as charcoal and some washes of water color were used on the heavy cartridge drawing paper. The time came when I was asked to scribe in black ink upon this drawing vertical and horizontal lines corresponding to 1' squares we later chalked on the wall. The "cartoon" was ready for photographing.

Mr. Glyde had decided to take advantage of modern technology when transferring the outlines in the cartoon to the wall. In the past, two ways have generally been used for this phase, both of them laborious and slow. One involves full size stencils, while the other demands that the eye direct the hand to transfer outlines related to a squared-up scale cartoon, that is, into proper correlation with similar large squares on the wall. The skill of the photographer and transparent slide maker eliminatd such tasks. From the photo of the cartoon, taken by H. P. Brown, three sectional slides were made which we projected upon the panel wall that was to bear the mural. With assistance, Mr. Glyde proceeded with charcoal to draw in roughly the outlines that were cast upon the plaster. This entailed two nights of scrambling about on a couple of collapsible painters' scaffolds.

At the same time as the "cartoon" was being drawn we made full size pencil studies of such things as Indian portraits; oxen with their Red River carts and harness; the wheel of the central cart; head of the bearded Factor, Rowand (standing behind ox head); and the face of Father Lacombe in his prime. Not only these but smaller scaled studies of the Indian braves, the figures of the two missionaries and the various other European traders and workers. Each figure in the composition received separate attention as to its stance, proportion, and tone. Much of this work was aided greatly by our being able to refer to the Eric Brown collection of photos of the early West. Each different photo, as well as a model by Miriam Bowman and many plans and drawings of Fort Edmonton were examined in order to reconstruct its riverside view. For the McDougall (Edmonton) Church we had the restored building to study at first hand along with the pictures in leaflet published by the United Church. We were also able to look at the Morley church which stands near the Calgary-Banff highway. And to aid still further was a wash drawing of it in one of H. G.'s early sketch books. I made a sketch of Father Lacombe's St. Albert log church which still stands, supplementing the drawing with my observations of two paintings in the building and an early photo in the memorial booklet put out by the Oblate Order.

Much inquiry was made about the representative of the law. Indeed, even after much color was on the wall, a change was made in the uniform of the N.W.M.

policeman in the upper left corner. Though photos were available, the controversy centred about the time that the Stetson-style hat had been adopted. Then when all seemed settled one bit of correspondence suggested that the Mounties may have worn khaki or blue coats. Records and written descriptions were finally found that seemed absolutely reliable. For the elder McDougall and Father Lacombe we could only obtain photos of them taken after they had reached middle age. To portray them in their prime with some authenticity, as Mr. Glyde wished, required imagination based upon written descriptions as well as the available photos. As you have probably guessed, the blankets, beaded coats and feather headdresses presented much less difficulty, for the actual objects have been preserved at the university, the Edmonton Museum of Arts and in private collections.

From the artist's point of view the business of drawing these studies was not only to make the mural authentic but to have a detailed basis ready from which we could paint with complete confidence. The same detail that was the chief concern in these sketches was reproduced exactly in an "under-drawing" done with prisma color (terra-cotta red and evergreen) wax pencils. That is to say, the whole mural face, after getting a coat of casein solution for a neutralizer, was drawn or shaded over in detail just as the "cartoon" had been.

During the proces of cross-hatch shading in red and green a few other problems cropped up. For example, the McDougall church in the upper right corner became temperamental. The way it was facing was unsatisfactory, which made us thoroughly dissatisfied. We had to shift it around at least three times before its corner regained a composed look. When most of this basic structural drawing was completed Mr. Glyde began to apply near transparent paint in order to check on the effect of the visible under drawing. As you may have gathered the detailed wax pencil work was as bone and muscle is to skin. It was the structure upon which to apply the color. Aiding it was opaque white casein paint built upon the wall in order to add glow or huminosity to the highlights. On top of all the wax and white casein were brushed the thin colors, again usually in cross-hatch brush stroking. To get a sparkling, un-muddied effect we often placed one hue across another. This whole process is what may be termed glazing. The tube casein paint mixed with an emulsion of Damar varnish and casein solution dried almost immediately. Thus it was not a question of merely filling spaces between outlines with a single flat color. Three and sometimes four persons were at work on the mural during the fall and spring of 1950-51. As well as constantly checking with Mr. Glyde we referred to the small color sketch to work out hues. In a recent issue of *The New Trail* it was remarked that we used a form of mixed technique to paint this mural. The combination, in this case, being the wax pencil and the casein paint. The casein after it had been brushed on was almost impossible to remove or cover up. As in painting on rapidly drying plaster mistakes could not be made.

After the platform scaffold had been taken down we no longer had to worry about mistakes. The work was completed and there were no misplaced strokes of

color. At least, so we thought. But next morning I was dumbfounded when Mr. Glyde remarked, "A piece of the paint has fallen off!" Visions arose of a peeling surface or a section of disengaged plaster. With complete puzzlement I went with him to repair the damage. As H. G. laughed I looked up to find it was his way of saying that someone had forgotten to paint a small section. There, under an Indian's arm, was a blank area of background. A ladder was obtained and Mr. Glyde climbed up to apply the final strokes of color.

EDGE OF THE VILLAGE

The coulees plunge among the crouching spurs
Of wold and dun land kneeling to the river;
Autumn's cassock spreads beneath the firs
On ochre flanks where birch and willows quiver;
An amber mist enshrouds the poplar groves
Beyond the spiny cactus and the sage:
(A wrinkled palimpsest o'erwrit with mauves
And verdured script in calligraphic rage).
Afoot the slanting shale with sandstone ribs,
Green water from the distant mountain snow
Sucks at eroded banks and sandy cribs
Athwart its surge; and mirrored in its flow,
The serpent roots of crowding Gilead trees
(Gnarled phantasies of Goth) compose a frieze.

Accretion of a tumid city spreads
Along the valley floor: a metallid spire
Above the stuccoed huts, and peeling sheds,
Tar paper shacks, a rail corral, and byre
With cobbled dykes against the greening flow
Of couch grass; cornflowers blue and hollyhocks;
The ordained bulge of cabbages in row
Behind some man-made, man-protecting box
Of functional design and modern boast,
(Perfection reft by rude geometry
In Fashion's rabid hour). A golden host
Of sun-enraptured flowers nodding free
Below the darkling uplands, newly plowed,
And high the pillowed contours of a cloud.

J. McL. NICOLL.

Medical Pioneering in Alberta

BY G. D. STANLEY

The writer was recently afforded the opportunity of surveying at leisure the huge and ancient *Minute Book* of the original North-West Territories Medical Association. All of this book's records were written in pen and ink, and some of them are being faded out by old Father Time. The book contains records of doctors' names and of doctors' discussions and resolutions that should be interesting to us in these later years of medical and sociological change—or must we say progress. Furthermore these records will emphasize the fact that many of the virtues we are disposed to claim as belonging to our present-day ideas are actually built upon the foundation constructed by those loyal old pioneers of days gone by.

The first meeting of the N.W.T. Medical Association was held at Banff in August, 1889. The following were present: Drs. Kennedy, McInnis, Mewburn, Olver, Rutledge, Haultain, Brett, Calder, Edwards. Doctor Kennedy of Macleod was president.

The next meeting was held at Medicine Hat on August 29th, 1890. Those present were: Drs. Kennedy, Brett, Rouleau, Calder, Olver, Herald, Braithwaite. At this meeting Dr. Kennedy discussed how members could help one another. The meeting also expressed bitter opposition to the manner in which the Government of the N.W.T. handled the insane, and the same opinion was voiced concerning the government's system of promoting general sanitary conditions.

Another 1890 meeting was held in Regina and nine were present. The 1891 meeting was held at Calgary and eleven were present. The big issue discussed was the fee to be charged for examinations for insurance companies and sick benefit societies. A large deputation from six different societies urged for a two-dollar fee instead of three dollars. The Association stood pat. Incidentally at a later meeting on July 3rd, 1895, three members of the Association resigned because they insisted on taking a two-dollar fee. A long resolution was passed which condemned them and made them outcasts in the profession. The resolution said in part: "... We feel that it is the duty of all of us, although a painful one ... that we mark our displeasure ... by enforcing the discipline of the Association, by refusing to hold any professional intercourse with them or act on any hospital board, association or society with which they are professionally connected, and withhold from them all the privileges and courtesies ... "

The 1893 meeting was held at Calgary on October 25th, when eleven were present, and a notice was handed to each by the secretary stating that none of them had paid his fee. At this meeting one member laid a charge of unprofessional conduct against another to the effect that the offender "... had violated the

Dr. G. D. Stanley, a Friend of the University, is a regular contributor to the historical bulletin published quarterly by the Calgary Associate Clinic. From its pages has been lifted this illuminating bit of past medical lore.

recognized rule of medical etiquette and the principle of medical ethics . . . by endeavouring to ingratiate himself into favour with . . . employees and circulating a petition detrimental to my interest . . ." The member charged admitted his offence in the words: "I regret I am unable to perfectly exonerate myself from the charge . . ." He offered a very humble, written apology and it was accepted.

The records of any other meeting held between July 3rd, 1895, and March 7th, 1906, were either never kept or have been lost. In any case there is a large section of empty white pages at this point in the big book, and they end the records of the N.W.T. Association except for the final meeting at Calgary on March 7th, 1906, when thirty-one were present and it was decided to wind up the old N.W.T. Association and form the Alberta Medical Association. Accordingly fifteen members met at Banff on September 4, 1906, and organized the new Association with Dr. Brett as its first president. The records of this meeting are the first to contain any scientific discussions of medical cases. Dr. Learmonth and Dr. Pirie were the leaders. At this meeting Dr. Kennedy also introduced the resolution in favour of state and municipal regulation of prostitution, urging that such was needed for the protection of the general public and of the medical profession.

At the meeting at Calgary on August 20th, 1909, much indignation was expressed against the Provincial Legislation for its ignoring the Medical Act and, by special legislation, authorizing certificates to be issued to two men to practise medicine in Alberta. These men were entirely lacking in the necessary training and other qualifications to register under the Act. It was claimed vehemently that it was a matter of political "pull," pure and simple.

Perhaps the most up-to-the-1951-minute proposition was presented by Dr. Kennedy at this same meeting, when he suggested that the jealousy between Edmonton and Calgary might be eliminated by making Banff the permanent meeting place of the Association.



CAPTAIN JOHN KENNETH HEATH

Former assistant professor of English at the University of Alberta, Captain John Kenneth Heath has died of wounds suffered in Korea.

Decorated with the Military Cross and bar in the Second Great War, the 35-year-old captain was born in London, England. Coming to Canada, he received a bachelor of arts degree in honors English from the University of Saskatchewan and his master of arts following the last war at the University of Toronto.

He joined the University staff here in 1948 as lecturer in English and attained the position of assistant professor before his resignation in 1950 to return to the University of Toronto to acquire his doctorate.

He was second-in-command of the University of Alberta contingent of the COTC and coach of the University wrestling team. During the last year he was a gunner in the artillery and lieutenant and troop commander in the 16th anti-aircraft regiment stationed in northwest Europe.

He married the former Marjorie Lee in 1950, who was a member of the 1950 graduating class in honors English.

T. S. Eliot and Obscurity in Modern Poetry

BY E. J. H. GREENE

I do not think that T. S. Eliot is very widely known in our part of the world. He is now a very famous man, winner of many distinctions—the British Order of Merit, limited to 24 persons, the Nobel Prize for Literature, and, what counts perhaps for more in these parts, he has made the front page of *Time* magazine.

It is a disgraceful state of affairs, that a poet of Eliot's eminence should be not much more than a name, a face, for so many of us here in Western Canada. That state of affairs exists, perhaps, because poetry is not a part of our lives. It is an embellishment, like lipstick, it is a luxury for high-brows, or for professors of literature and their more intellectual students.

But, some might object, you are off the track here. If Eliot is not better known, perhaps he has chiefly himself to thank for that.

What is there, in the situation, or relationship, as it exists between the modern poet and the contemporary reader, that causes the latter to find such a poem as the *Waste Land* obscure?

When I say reader, particular reference is made to the Canadian, the western Canadian reader of 1951.

When I say poet, I refer to T. S. Eliot. I have chosen Eliot because he is the poet writing in English whom I know best. It is simply my good luck that many qualified persons consider him to be the most eminent among contemporary poets. At the worst, he is certainly the most controversial figure in contemporary poetry.

There is another distinction to be dealt with, that between genuine, or legitimate obscurity, and spurious obscurity. Mr. Eliot has something to say, and many find his way of saying it obscure. Moreover, this obscurity has undoubtedly contributed to his fame. Now there are men and women, calling themselves poets, who have imitated the obscurity. Whether they have anything to say remains a matter of reasonable doubt. The reasoning of these persons is similar to that of some earlier generation of writers. There have been poets of genius, such as Baudelaire and some Romantics, who led disorderly lives. And there have been young men who thought that the poetry came out of the Bohemianism, so they led disorderly lives, without really having the vocation for that. The results have a limited interest. Nor am I here dealing with spurious obscurity.

And now for the readers.

There is the tired housewife, the tired businessman, the tired doctor, the tired scientist. The person who doesn't want his reading matter to do anything more than give him a comfortable feeling of relaxation, flatter his prejudices, give him a

Dr E. J. H. Greene is associate professor of French at the University of Alberta. *T. S. Eliot and Obscurity in Modern Poetry* is comprised of thought provoking extracts taken from a paper presented recently by Dr. Greene to the University of Alberta Philosophical Society. The writer met with the English poet Eliot on several occasions while preparing his thesis, *T. S. Eliot et la France*, which has recently appeared in Paris in book form.

thrill or two, distract. He has no energy left for another effort. There is a description of such persons in Eliot, which is very apt.

" . . . *Only a flicker*
Over the strained time-ridden faces
Distracted from distraction by distraction
Filled with fancies and empty of meaning
Tumid apathy with no concentration
Men and bits of paper, whirled by the cold wind . . ."

I do not mean to be puritanical about this. I read myself for relaxation, occasionally. Eliot himself does, or used to read detective stories. What I do want to say is that the reader just described should modestly keep his mouth shut when poetry is up for discussion.

There is the reader who is prepared to put out some effort, if he is reading in his own field, let us say, statistics, physics, abnormal psychology, but who is not ready to admit that poetry, or literature in general, should require any study, or preparation. It has been observed that there are a great many people who assume that in three domains they can start right in talking, and making judgments, without any preparation whatsoever—literature, painting, politics. They can read, so they think, and consequently they should be able to grasp at once a work of art expressed in words; they can see, and consequently they can see all there is to see in a painting at one glance; they can vote, and they read the papers, and consequently they can talk politics.

Again, there are readers with preconceived ideas. There are those for whom the notion poetry was fixed for all time by a poem or two they read in school. There are those for whom poetry should be a simple song from the heart. This use of the term poetry, seems to me to be putting the cart before the horse. The term poetry is either a convenient label, as when one speaks of French poetry of the Eighteenth Century, or it is a highly abstract term, used to refer to certain qualities we have abstracted from existing poems, and that means in practice from a selection of poems. So that one might say that there is not much *poetry* in French poetry of the Eighteenth Century.

The fact is that there are poems of many kinds. Let us recognize this diversity, and not confuse the abstraction with the concrete work. The poem is the thing. If it is good, of its kind, it has something for us.

"Not for me, it hasn't," says another reader, the highly subjective reader, the reader with a personal problem to be solved. The person who is in danger of reading simply in order to confirm the advantageous or erroneous idea which he has of himself and which is part of his trouble. Such a reader may need the help of a psychoanalyst. He certainly needs the help of a teacher, of a professor of literature, to show him what the poets can do for him.

* * * *

Poetry must be read aloud, so that it may begin to do its work on reader and listener. For it is better if there is a listener. Admittedly with training one can read silently and hear the music, as a trained musician reads a score.

Having stated some of the imperfections of readers, let us consider the problem from the poet's point of view. For when all these imperfections are duly noted, it remains true that Eliot is a difficult poet.

What happened in his case is briefly this. He started writing poetry in 1906 or 1907 as an undergraduate at Harvard. His first five poems, which he does not wish to see reprinted and which he does not include in his work, were written in the then conventional poetic diction of the 19th century. It became apparent to Eliot, when he had written these five poems, that this diction had been worked out, that using that diction confined the young poet to quite unnecessary repetitions. That is why his discovery of Laforgue had the effect of a sudden conversion. He saw the possibility, for English, of a new diction, and the possibility of saying something new in English. Thus one might say that Eliot's early work had the effect of revitalizing English poetry by a blood transfusion from the French, although one must immediately add that he did not simply imitate his French models but combined what they had to teach him with what he could learn from the later Elizabethans, and the Jacobean poets.

* * * *

" . . . *There is the difficulty caused by the author's having left something out which the reader is used to finding. . .*"

In his next volume of poems, published in 1920, he further complicated matters by a frequent use of allusion and quotation, and by concentrating what he had to say into the neat, tight little quatrain of Gautier. At this point he was reacting strongly against the sloppy excesses of *vers libre*, against loose verbiage. This extensive use of allusion and quotation was again something he developed from the French, and he used it for a particular purpose, to contrast and compare past and present, and to further enrich his verse with a multiplicity of associations. The total effect is often to make the poem so difficult that it appears to be an involved literary exercise for specialists, a sort of superior cross-word puzzle. You must make your own commentary. If you think that that is asking too much of the reader, one might answer that the reader is rewarded with the excitement of new discoveries each time he comes back to the poem.

Eliot has never permitted himself to do the same thing twice, he has always moved on to something new. Thus *The Waste Land* presented the reader with fresh problems. Eliot provided this poem with notes, but left readers to discover for themselves that the poem was constructed like a symphony. The main themes are stated in the first movement, they are repeated with variations, contrasting and complementing each other, they build up to a climax, and then to resolution in the concluding movement. Such poetry does indeed make great demands on the reader.

* * * *

But reading Eliot is not a hopeless undertaking. To quote E. M. Forster, "A reader who cannot rise to his level, and who opens a book as he would open a cigarette case, cannot expect to go very far. There is abundance of beauty and

even of amusement awaiting us, there is all the treasure of a richly-stored and active mind, but we are expected to do our share . . ."

We are expected to do our share, and it is worth doing for another reason, for Eliot's poetic work, taken as a whole, is one of the major works of our time. Like Baudelaire, he is a highly conscious artist who knows what he is doing. His work taken as a whole conforms to the definition he has given of the function of art.

"For it is ultimately the function of art, in imposing a credible order upon ordinary reality, and thereby eliciting some perception of an order in reality, to bring us to a condition of serenity, stillness and reconciliation; and then leave us, as Virgil left Dante, to proceed toward a region where that guide can avail us no farther."

As an aside, I would dismiss the notion of Eliot as a poet of a few fine lines. That is, I believe, an incomplete view. His sense of structure is as remarkable as his ability to write fine lines. Eliot's poetic work, poetry and drama, forms a whole.

*" . . . Not the intense moment
Isolated, with no before and after,
But a lifetime burning in every moment
And not the lifetime of one man only
But of old stones that cannot be deciphered . . ." (East Coker).*

His poetry is not, like that of so many poets, simply the expression of those isolated moments, but rather the projection, in words, of his experience (as emotion). And in this, he is a poet in the Baudelaire tradition. His progress has been to a more complete realization, a deeper exploration of one central experience, one vision, and his technical skill has kept pace with this progress.

* * * *

It is said often enough that Shakespeare, in contrast to a lesser poet like Eliot, has something for every reader, or spectator; the excitement of plot, action and comedy for the lowest level, the study of character or conflict of character for another level, the beauty of the verse for others again, and all that together with the approach to the deeper meaning for the most perceptive. I am not suggesting that Eliot is a second Shakespeare, but I do think that there are several levels of response open to his readers, and that since his work forms this whole of which I have spoken, the reader may start in anywhere, at the level he finds congenial, and work forwards and backwards, up and down. The meaning of each poem is completed by all the others. Images recur, and as you become familiar with them, they take on added beauty and meaning.

* * * *

The problem of obscurity in poetry disappears for the person who will live with the poetry. I. A. Richards has said that "an original poem, as much as a new branch of mathematics, compels the mind which receives it to grow, and this takes time . . ." Perhaps a long time, allowing for the normal interruptions of

daily living, perhaps, undoubtedly, years. And I ask, is it different with any other author or poet of some stature, is it different with Shakespeare, or Montaigne, say, or Stendhal? I know that there is such a thing as the sudden illumination which a work of art may bring to a person going through the crisis of adolescence. But if the mind is to continue to grow, I see no alternative to living with, the long frequentation of, the major work, of the very good minor author. Otherwise all we have is the illusion of culture, the literary culture good only for Information Please radio programs.

The problem would disappear for all of us perhaps if poetry were a part of our lives. Children delight in language, in the new word, in variations on words. There is in children some awareness of a connection between language and their grasp of the world, both real and imagined, they live in. And somewhere, sometime, that delight in words disappears. It is the combined action of parents, schools and the workaday world that kills it? At any rate when the grown child reaches English 2 his sensitivity to the word is dead. To use Eliot's words, he arrives "with shabby equipment always deteriorating," and that is accompanied, in Eliot's words again, by the "general mess of imprecision of feeling, undisciplined squads of emotion."

I shall not end on this cheerless note, for poetry can act like water in the waste land. I have been told that at U.B.C. poetry readings are conducted regularly in a common room where students meet to eat lunch, and that these readings meet with an excellent response. What can be done at U.B.C. can be done here, or anywhere.



**UNIVERSITY PROFESSOR'S BOOK
CHOSEN FOR THE BLIND**

A book entitled "**Three Icelandic Sagas**" and written by Dr. M. H. Scargill, professor of English at the University of Alberta, has been selected by the United States Library of Congress for publication in Braille.

Favourable comment has been given the book by reviewers who praise it for having avoided the usual practice of translating sagas into archaic English. Illustrations are by Professor H. G. Glyde, department of fine arts, University of Alberta.

Death of the Phoenix

BY A. T. CAIRNS

"Tell me a story," a small, eager voice commanded, "of long ago." The voice belonged to the only daughter of the family down the street, a precocious little chipmunk, always happy and buoyant—a tiny perpetual motion machine with a smudgy face and eyes that shone as only the eyes of children and brides can shine. "Why of long ago?" I asked her, "Why not of now?"

"Because I don't like now!" she replied, angrily stamping her bare feet on my shaggy lawn.

"You don't like now? Well, wh-why not? What's the matter with now?"

For answer she sat down facing me on the grass and pondered me gravely for a moment with her great blue eyes, and all at once their lustre was gone, its place taken by a look that didn't belong in a child's eyes, a look that jolted me. It was the expression that one often sees on the faces of the very old, men and women who have lived too long and seen too much; a strange blend of hurt and bewilderment. Slowly, uncertainly, she opened her mouth to speak. At the same moment fear, like an arctic night, swept over me. I had suddenly realized that to her, this world appeared as it really was. She was young yet, too young to see things in the distorted manner in which they must be seen to be borne. Her eyes saw true and, intuitively, I knew that she had glimpsed some detail, some truth, that I'd overlooked. I knew too that what she had seen, what she was about to reveal to me, was a very great truth, one that we older ones, who had once known a world more or less at peace with itself, would not recognize. Not *could not* recognize, for it was there; but *would not* recognize, for it was terrible.

First had come the iconoclasm, the breaking of idols and ideals. Then the hasty rebuilding, hurried and clumsy and uncertain so that the unstable structure stood, swaying, for a moment, only to come crashing down about our heads once again, leaving us to search even more frantically among the ruins, scurrying frenziedly over the scattered segments of a gigantic jigsaw puzzle looking for the right pieces to fit together. But it is a puzzle with too many parts missing. So we are left, each of us alone, to scramble about seeking enough scraps to build for ourselves at least some form of shelter before the fresh storm gathering on the horizon can drive in on us and destroy us utterly. Finding a piece here, a piece there, we throw them together any which way, the fragments of truth and untruth, reality and illusion, which make up our world. We don't even try to make them fit, we simply join them together as we find them. Just so long as, when we're finished, we have a shelter to cower under, a box to hide in, a wall to cringe behind—a sanctuary not for the body, for the body is a poor thing at best, but for the mind.

This powerful bit of writing is indicative of the fine work being turned out by students following the English pattern at the University of Alberta. Mr. Cairns is enrolled in third year Arts.—Ed.

I thought I'd found enough pieces to build my shelter. Cramped, barely adequate, perhaps not at all adequate, it was a haven nevertheless where, isolated, cut off from everything and everyone, I could draw my breath without fear. There was only one thing the matter. The remnants of reality are becoming more and more difficult to find—or, perhaps, to recognize—and it would take much time and very much strength to build an enduring structure. Knowing I had not the time, and fearing I had not the strength, I'd built my retreat of the fragments of untruth and illusion. Now, while a barrier of illusion may be simpler to put up, it is also simpler to pull down. And here was she come to do just that.

I couldn't let her! I wanted to beg her not to speak, to scream at her "No!" to frighten her as she frightened me. I wanted to choke the words in her throat, to run away, to bury my head in the ground—to do anything but listen! Yet, somehow, I couldn't move and I couldn't speak. No matter how terrible it may be, the human intellect seems drawn toward truth. It is almost as if that is how it was meant to be in the beginning and, though that yearning toward the light has become, in us, hardly more than a submerged instinct, it is nevertheless one which persists in surging to the surface. And so I clenched my fists and I clenched my mind and sat waiting for the blow to fall.

"In all my old story books," she began, her voice old now, and knowing, as if an oracle spoke through her, "there's always a happy ending. People smile all the time, and laugh."

"S-So?"

"That's why I want you to tell me a story of long ago," she said. "People don't smile any more now."

And so there was nothing, nothing in the whole world; no place for my body to go, nowhere for my mind to hide. Dazed, bewildered, I looked about me, and saw the grass no longer green, the birds no longer gay. Then I raised my eyes to the sky, to the sun—and, beyond the sun, to infinity, eternity. The body and the mind. The body, and the mind . . . and the soul! The world . . . and the world beyond the world!

In his ashes, a restless phoenix stirred.

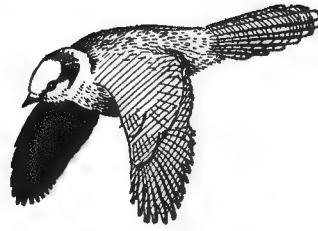


FACTS AND FIGURES ABOUT YOUR UNIVERSITY:

Attendance figures for the 1951-52 session showed a marked decline. Total number of full-time students, 3,213, a decrease of 385 over 1950-51.

Education was the hardest hit faculty with a drop of 143; Engineers down 94, Arts and Science a loss of 54. Only division showing a substantial increase was the School of Nursing with a rise of 25.

Decrease was caused by the continuing drop in student veteran registration and an unusual slackening in first year registration.



Whiskeyjack . .

EMMA READ NEWTON

Friend of the University

Several years ago Mrs. Newton gave the University a fine collection of paintings which is now housed in the Rutherford Library for all to enjoy. To say that they are worth thousands of dollars is not really the point. There are many excellent pieces among them, but their real value resides in the enlightened imagination which set about to make the first real collection of Alberta art, and in their historical meaning which will grow year by year. Further, they cannot but provide the background and the atmosphere for artists of tomorrow. No Rembrandt or Titian could ever have existed had not the way been prepared.

Just before she left for the Coast, Mrs. Newton gave the Library a further gift, nearly a hundred pieces of Italian and other glass, pottery, and bronze objects of art of all sorts. These add a graceful touch to the beauty of our Library. She has also enriched our collections of books.

These are not the first or only gifts Mrs. Newton has given us. For many years she has given us herself. Her support, encourage-

ment, stimulation, and zeal have been evident in many directions. Many of us can remember, for example, her reading of beautiful and inspiring passages from the English Bible for the "Chimney Corner." She read in a still voice with quiet charm. "Her voice was ever soft, gentle, and low; an excellent thing in woman."

Year after year the Music Club benefitted from her presence and her active interest. Indeed, we may say that the arts in general, several of which she herself practised, received from her a stimulus that was needed and much to the point; and if they are now firmly established among us, Emma Read Newton deserves a large share of the credit.

Like many others, Whiskeyjack has a special memory to treasure: Mrs. Newton was the first person to become a "Friend of the University." The action was characteristic of her. She has always had the imagination to understand a need, and her responses are quick, bright, and heartening. One thinks of her as being somehow misplaced in this dull, heavy, stodgy world where duties and responsibilities weigh heavily upon us all, and where one hardly dares look beyond the horizon of the daily round lest one become so sick at heart as to be unable to do, as Carlyle would have us do, "the thing that lies nearest." She belongs to a world far happier than this. Perhaps it is in a world far happier than this that she really dwells, for to countless persons she has brought—what we cannot find in our own worlds—moments of pleasure, bright words of encouragement, and happy wisps of thought.

* * * *

NEW FRIENDS OF THE UNIVERSITY

Mr. and Mrs. Haughton G. Thomson, 11124 - 80 Ave., Edmonton, Alberta.
Frank S. Gue, General Delivery, Station "B", Hamilton, Ontario.

* * * *

N.B.—Friends of the University are those who subscribe five dollars a year or more to provide scholarships and research facilities, extras, for the University. They receive *The New Trail* without further subscriptions.—Ed.



For information re Alumni Association dues see page 128.

Report of the President to Convocation

October 20, 1951

By ANDREW STEWART

The graduating class of May, 1951, included a substantial number of student veterans. A decrease in registrations in 1951-52 was therefore expected. However, the actual decrease from 3,598 to 3,166 reflects in part a continued decline in the number of students entering first year. In the Report to Convocation in October, 1950, I referred to a disturbing reduction in the number of civilian students coming on to the University. This trend has continued into 1951-52. It is true that first-year registrations have been well maintained in faculties other than the Faculty of Education. A decrease of 90 in the number of students entering the Faculty of Education is regrettable.

Two important developments affecting the University were announced during the summer months. I refer to the provision of federal aid to Canadian universities, and to the extension of courses offered by the University of Alberta at the Calgary Branch.

Following representations from the National Conference of Canadian Universities, and recommendations contained in the Report of the Royal Commission on National Development in the Arts, Letters and Sciences (Massey Report), the Government of Canada announced its support of a policy of federal assistance to universities, and Parliament passed a vote of \$7,100,000 for the year 1951-52. Federal funds are to be distributed, by provinces, on the basis of 50 cents per capita; and among institutions within the provinces, on the basis of eligible students. In Alberta, St. Stephen's College, Edmonton, and Mount Royal College, Calgary, will participate as affiliates of the University of Alberta; and St. John's College, Edmonton, as an affiliate of Ottawa University. The present programme is stated to be provisional and experimental. Now that the Federal Government has recognized the problems of the universities in a period of rapidly rising costs, it is reasonable to expect that assistance from the Federal Treasury will be continued beyond 1951-52. However, before a permanent policy is devised, changes may occur in the manner in which funds are distributed.

In 1945 the Calgary Branch of the University of Alberta was established, and courses were offered in the first year of the Faculty of Education. The second year of the Bachelor of Education programme was added in 1947. On August 8, 1951, the University announced that it would receive applications at the Calgary Branch for admission to courses in the first year of the Faculty of Arts and Science, including those courses required in first-year Nursing, and in the first pre-professional year in Medicine, Dentistry, and Law. Forty-one students are registered in the programmes offered for the first time in 1951-52. It is to be hoped that, in 1952-53 and in succeeding years, more students from the Calgary high schools will take advantage of the facilities now made available to them.

Funds were provided in the 1951-52 capital estimates to enable the University to begin construction of the Engineering Building and the Biological Science Building. Architects were appointed, steel was purchased, and plans were approved for both buildings. Excavation for the Engineering Building has been begun on the site west of the Medical Building. Owing to regrettable delays, tenders have not yet been received on the Biological Science Building. The Alberta Division, Canadian Cancer Society, has presented the University with the sum of \$150,000 to construct the Dr. John S. McEachern Cancer Research Laboratory. This building, which will provide important facilities for research by members of the staff of the Faculty of Medicine, is to be built as part of the centre wing of the Medical Building. This morning the first sod was turned by Mrs. John S. McEachern, and excavation is expected to commence immediately.

Dr. J. W. Gilles, director, was able to report a successful Summer Session with 1,700 students—one less than the peak enrolment in 1950. The importance of the Summer Session in advancing the qualifications of teachers is evident from the fact that 1,570 or 92 per cent of the students were registered in the Faculty of Education. The summer session staff included 38 full-time members of the staff of the University of Alberta, with 20 visiting instructors from within the Province, 8 from other provinces, 9 from the United States, and one from Great Britain.

The 19th session of the Banff School of Fine Arts was held from June 25 to August 18, and an experimental autumn class in painting ran from September 3 to 22. The total registration in the fine arts courses was 474, a reduction of 14 from the number in 1950. The unique character of the Banff School, and the varied activities carried on at it throughout the year, earned for the School the Henry Marshall Tory Award for the institution making the outstanding contribution to adult education in Canada in the academic year 1950-51. The first University of Alberta National Awards in Letters, Music, and Painting and Related Arts were presented at Banff to Miss Mazo de la Roche, Dr. Healy Willan, and Dr. A. Y. Jackson. On August 15 the two chalets built with the Colonel J. H. Woods' Memorial Gift were formally dedicated and presented to the School by Mrs. J. H. Woods of Calgary. The response to appeals for funds to construct an administration and teaching building has been generous, and it is hoped that an early start can be made on this building.

I have again reviewed reports from departments on the activities of members of the staff during the summer months, and find it impossible to do justice to the variety and value of the work undertaken.

The Department of Biochemistry is selected merely to illustrate the activity characteristic of the scientific departments. In this Department four full-time members of the academic staff, along with thirteen research assistants, carried on eleven research projects, supported by funds provided by the National Research Council, the University of Alberta Medical Research Fund, the National Cancer Institute, and the Alberta Tuberculosis Association. The results of one of these projects—an investigation of serum lipase levels in cancer and tuberculosis—are of

considerable interest, and are currently being presented in three papers in the Journal of Clinical and Laboratory Medicine.

A number of members of staff in the non-scientific departments have found time to complete works for publication. For example, Prof. E. S. Keeping, Department of Mathematics, is the joint author of a textbook on "Mathematics of Statistics". Dr. Healy and Professor Faucher, Department of Modern Languages, have published their "France: Silhouettes et Croquis", and Professor Faucher has had accepted for publication in France his translation into French of Thomas Wolfe's "Of Time and the River". "Three Icelandic Sagas", of which Dr. Scargill, Department of English, is joint author, has recently been issued in Braille by the American Library of Congress.

The year 1951-52 marks the first occasion on which graduate students proceeding to the degree of Doctor of Philosophy have begun their work at the University of Alberta. Two students have been accepted in the Department of Biochemistry and one in the Department of Plant Science.

Presentation of Dr. Ardrey Whidden Downs

BY DR. R. F. SHANER

Eminent Chancellor:

I present to you Dr. Ardrey Whidden Downs. Dr. Downs, as Professor of Physiology for twenty-eight years, has served the University and Medical School with great, but unobtrusive, loyalty and zeal. He is one of the band that carried us from the day of small beginnings to a position of greatness and strength. The University makes just recognition of his services in according him the rank and title of Professor Emeritus, which I now ask you to confer on him.

Presentation of Dr. Edouard Sonet

BY PRESIDENT ANDREW STEWART

Eminent Chancellor:

I have the honour to present to you, in absentia, Dr. Edouard Sonet. Dr. Sonet joined the staff of the University of Alberta, as Instructor in French, in March 1911. In the succeeding years he advanced steadily in status and in the regard and affection of all who knew him. He retired, as Professor of French and Head of the Department of Modern Languages, in August 1947—but he is still teaching French at Royal Roads. In October 1951 the Board of Governors approved Dr. Sonet's appointment as Professor Emeritus.

Presentation of Dr. John James Ower

BY DEAN J. W. SCOTT

Eminent Chancellor:

I have the honor to present to you for the title of Emeritus Professor of Pathology, Dr. John James Ower. Dr. Ower was appointed as the first Professor of Pathology to the University of Alberta in 1919 and served in this capacity and as Provincial Pathologist until his retirement a few years ago. In addition Dr. Ower carried on as Acting Dean of Medicine from 1939 to 1943 and as Dean of the Faculty of Medicine from 1945 to 1948.

For over a period of thirty-two years Dr. Ower rendered distinguished services to the University of Alberta and the Province of Alberta, as a teacher, Pathologist, and Administrator. It is fitting sir, that the University should honor him with the rank of Emeritus Professor.

Eminent Chancellor, I present Dr. Ower.

Presentation of Frank Gilbert Roe

BY DEAN JOHN MACDONALD

Eminent Chancellor:

I have the honour to present Frank Gilbert Roe for the degree of Doctor of Laws, honoris causa.

Born at Sheffield, England, where he received his primary school education, he came to Canada in 1894, at the age of 16. Next year his father died. At 18 years of age, he took out a homestead and, having built his sod-house in true pioneer fashion proceeded to "prove on it". He pioneered thus until 1909 when he joined the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, first as a labourer and later as a locomotive engineer—or engine-driver, as they would call it in his native land. In 1943 he was retired on pension and since 1944 has resided in Victoria, B.C.

*It is his leisure activities during these years (a very limited leisure, it must have been) that we are interested in today. It appears that he had discovered in himself a flair for historical study. In this he found his life-hobby and he cultivated it to such good purpose that in 1927 he was made a member of the English Place Name Society. In the ten years following, he contributed upwards of twelve articles to publications such as *Antiquity* (an English journal), the *Canadian Historical Review*, *Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada*, the *Annual Report of the Canadian Historical Association*. These are learned periodicals, open only to contributions carrying the stamp of real scholarship. The international attention that his work had attracted was*

demonstrated in 1950 when he was appointed a member of the American Geographical Society. That summary takes no account of shorter reviews and notices, and other occasional productions.

And now in 1951 has come the publication, by the University of Toronto Press, of a magnum opus—*The North American Buffalo*. This book of nearly a thousand pages represents a publishing venture which no university press could afford to risk unless it had full assurance from individuals well qualified to judge that it was a scholarly contribution of lasting value. There is no doubt that reviews as they appear will indeed so rank it. Of it one reviewer has already said: "No other work on the buffalo exists that can compare with the present encyclopaedic volume as a source of information. Its bibliography is unique . . . anything that has missed Roe's tireless combing of the literature for thirty or forty years can hardly amount to anything significant . . . a volume that will undoubtedly become a Canadian classic." That is high praise from one, Dr. William Rowan, who is well qualified to evaluate a work of this nature. Most scholars of Mr. Roe's age would be content to stop there. When last I heard from him, however, he was again in the throes of negotiations with publishers. I expect the historians will hear still further from him.

Such, Mr. Chancellor, are the biographical facts and it is clear that in this instance they have special relevance and, indeed, piquancy. Formal education, so called, is conspicuously absent from the picture, if one omits the primary school period at Sheffield, which in any case terminated for this pupil at the age of eleven years. The rest was the hard way of self-education. Our cultural history contains the names of many individuals who travelled by the same hard road and at their journey's end left that culture substantially richer than they found it. Not a few of these names are known to fame, in the complete sense of that word. In these modern times, when universities are not only more numerous and more accessible but far better equipped to provide for variety of talent, it is to be expected that such individuals will become increasingly rare. However that may be, it is surely a great fraternity to get into. Mr. F. C. Roe has made it; and in presenting him, Mr. Chancellor, for the degree of Doctor of Laws, *honoris causa*, may I express the hope that the species will never altogether disappear, that our institutions of higher learning will continue to discover and to honour the kind of scholar who qualifies for their highest award, without benefit of their instruction.

Presentation of Lindsay Ambrose Thurber

By W. E. FRAME

Eminent Chancellor:

I have the honor to present to you Mr. Lindsay Ambrose Thurber, Superintendent of Red Deer School Division Number 35, that you may confer on him the degree of Doctor of Laws, honoris causa.

Born in Freeport, Digby County, Nova Scotia, of United Empire Loyalist stock, this educationist is a true son of the Maritimes, his male forebears for two generations having captained seagoing vessels sailing out of the Bay of Fundy. He himself followed the sea for brief periods during his earlier years.

Public and high school education was received at Freeport, and teacher training at Truro Normal College.

In 1915 Mr. Thurber, at a comparatively early age, enlisted in the overseas forces, serving in France with the Royal Canadian Regiment. Severely wounded in the now historic battles of Vimy Ridge and Passchendaele, he was invalided home. There he resumed his studies, graduating from Acadia University with a Bachelor of Science degree in 1922. The same year he came to Alberta, and ever since has been actively engaged in educational work.

In September, 1928, Mr. Thurber was appointed to the school inspection staff of the province. He was assigned to the Hanna Inspectorate and was in charge of that area during the early thirties when, owing to depopulation and drought conditions, the regular school system could not be maintained.

As Official Trustee, charged with the entire responsibility of providing elementary and secondary school systems under most difficult circumstances, Inspector Thurber did a splendid job of completely reorganizing and efficiently operating an educational service in the territory that now comprises the Berry Creek and Sullivan Lake School Divisions.

Later Mr. Thurber was transferred to Red Deer School Division. Here he continued to render outstanding service as a superintendent. A few years ago he conceived the idea of establishing a composite high school for rural students, one that would provide a wide choice of subjects and offer supervised dormitory accommodation at reasonable cost. Largely through his inspiration and untiring efforts the school was brought into being and housed in the buildings of the military camp at Red Deer.

The work of adapting the physical plant, providing necessary equipment, and organizing the school fell almost entirely on the superintendent's shoulders. Thanks to his untiring efforts the composite high school has proved a success. The five hundred students who enroll each year at this school, are indebted to the exertions of Mr. Thurber.

Superintendent Thurber has accomplished this splendid work in spite of the fact that his war disability, serious to begin with, has become more burdensome from year to year. He will be retiring very shortly after a life of generous service to his country and to the youth of this province. It would seem reasonable that such unusual and meritorious service is worthy of recognition.

Eminent Chancellor, for the Degree of Doctor of Laws, honoris causa, it is my privilege to present Mr. Lindsay Ambrose Thurber.

Address to the Graduating Class

October 20, 1951

BY FRANK GILBERT ROE

I hope nobody is expecting a finished oration from me. I labour under the same restriction as the Psalmist; and I recognize it as he did. My tongue is the pen of a ready writer. Side by side with a very deep and keen appreciation of the great honour of being invited to stand here, is a well justified sense of diffidence when I thereby put myself in comparison with so many highly distinguished predecessors. Distinguished as citizens of this community, or of our country in general, or of the world.

The logicians tell us there is an exception to every rule. Today's proceedings have certainly furnished an exception to the proverbial rule that listeners never hear any good of themselves! I am almost overwhelmed by your kindness. Perhaps the best way in which it can be in some measure repaid will be by not detaining you too long.

As I look around at this representative company I recognize many friends. I am sure they will be the first to forgive me when I say that I miss the face of one above all, who has gone from us forever. I think many of you know whom I mean. The scholar and gentleman who for twenty-five years was the beloved Librarian of this University; whom I cannot designate better than by the name which he made a household word over the length and breadth of the Province—D. E. Cameron.

Certain of his friends have at one time or another tried to tell me something of what his friendship meant in their lives. Try to imagine what it meant in mine. But for him I should not be standing here at this moment. And this is not to cast any slight upon those living friends to whom I owe so much. But it was D. E. Cameron first of all to whom I found my way; and it was he who led me on to believe that certain things might not be utterly impossible even to one situated as I was.

I well remember that October day exactly thirty years ago, almost to the day; when first I came to the Library, hoping to explore some of its treasures. I had never met a University Librarian before. I knew nothing of what might be the orthodox official attitude toward the Gentiles in the Outer Courts. Those of you who knew D. E. Cameron do not need to be told what manner of reception I met.

I invite you all to consider the contrast for a moment. As my new acquaintance, the Librarian, very soon discovered, I was in railroad service, and in the 'black squad'; the caste characterized with some contempt by Shakespeare as "lean unwash'd artificers," and typified with even more contempt by Kipling's Mr. Peachey in the person of Dan Dravot, *The Man Who Would be King*, as "a damned engine-driving, platelaying, missionary's pass hunting hound . . ." (Perhaps I may say I have actually been every one of the four specified varieties of hound, except the last). As against this, Mr. Cameron was a member of four universities, and a most distinguished member of the faculty of a fifth. It was no small thing to be treated as an equal by such a man. I am proud to know that we remained fast friends as long as he lived.

Gladstone was once asked by his friend John Morley what particular lines in Tennyson's *In Memoriam* most vividly characterized Arthur Henry Hallam, as he knew him. The following were not Gladstone's own selection, but they appear to stand out in Tennyson's detailed portrait; and they seem not inappropriate here:

*"On thee the loyal-hearted hung.
The proud was half disarm'd of pride;
Nor cared the serpent at thy side
To flicker with his double tongue.

The stern were mild when thou wert by.
The flippant put himself to school
And heard thee; and the brazen fool
Was soften'd and he knew not why . . ."*

If such could ever be true of any lad in his twenties (or less), how much more abundantly true of such a man as D. E. Cameron, the ripe scholar, the wise counsellor, the firm friend; the man whose company was most eagerly welcomed by the learned or the simple alike, who in that highest and noblest of senses in which the phrase was used by the great Apostle, could indeed be all things to all men if by any means he might serve some. He filled the hungry with good things, and the rich were not sent empty away. Take him for all in all, *we* shall not look upon his like again. His life was gentle; and the elements so mixed in him that Nature might stand up and say to all the world—"This was a Man!"

It is not very often that any rider needs to be added to Shakespeare's verdicts. In this instance, however, I may cite a greater judge yet: 'Of such is the kingdom of heaven.'

At the very time when I was thinking what I should say on this occasion, a Victoria friend—a graduate of this University—sent me a column-clipping by a distinguished Canadian writer, Bruce Hutchison, on leisure. I should like to speak to you for a short time on this subject of leisure.

I have been for many years keenly interested in the study of words; particularly in the great changes which take place in their forms and meanings. A word will sometimes reveal the inner meaning of a whole pageant of history. We occasionally



—F. G. Roe Receives Congratulations from Chancellor

hear people—younger people, presumably—complaining that the world is governed too much by old men. Whatever the future may have in store, it apparently always has been so. Abbot, alderman, elder, father, patriarch, patrician, pope, presbyter, priest, seigneur, senator, senor, signor, and the gerusiast, the senator or (if you prefer) 'cabinet minister' of Carthage; every one of those terms denotes an old man in authority. Carlyle would add the German title of *graf*, or count, as signifying the *gray* or ancient man; but Carlyle is a somewhat dubious etymologist at times, and it is the great German scholar, Grimm, who refutes this.

There is another word, solecism. Never having done so, to my knowledge, I cannot speak with authority; but I believe it is considered very definitely a solecism to mention ropes in a household where any member of the family has been hanged. I think the verbal form, to solecise, is now seldom used. Originally, to 'solecise' was the term applied to those who spoke the corrupted Attic Greek in use among the descendants of the Athenians who settled at Soloi in Cilicia, or should I say 'Kilikia'?; about midway between Paul's Tarsus and Philadelphia, one of the Seven Churches of Asia. It would be of interest to learn if the *hoi soloi* ever twitted the native Athenians about the queer Greek spoken in Athens. An English lecturer, my wife's cousin, was good-humouredly roasted at a Summer School at the University of Michigan about her 'funny English accent.' Which seems rather irreverently reminiscent of that famous regimental parade in which 'everybody was oot o' step but our Jamie' . . .

We keep on using these imperishable terms, in ancient languages or in our own. Some people learnedly discuss the 'evolution of the adolescent.' We all of us know others who would probably say: 'I don't know what you mean by *adolescent*, an' I don't believe in this evolution, anyway. But I sure am interested to watch how these growin' boys an' girls is goin' to *turn out*.' Classical English versus what was called in Shakespeare's day the 'noble vulgar tongue.'

If words are to possess any meaning, I should suppose that a University was originally a school or academy. The academy was itself a grove in the Athenian suburbs; possibly Shakespeare's own 'wood near Athens' which Titania and her fairy satellites turned into a dancing academy. A University, then, would be an academy in which all subjects were studied; or perhaps what the twelfth century considered all subjects. Be that as it may, if a University is not a school of some description, we may as well abandon definition altogether. James Anthony Froude said of theological study—'Inquire if you will, but do not define.' We should have to apply Froude's ban to much more than theology.

Assuming however that a University is a school, what is a school itself. It may never have occurred to some that the etymology of the word *school* has nothing whatever to do with learning or study. 'School' comes from the Greek *schole*, and the term signifies *leisure*. On the good old principle with which some of us oldsters were so thoroughly familiarized when we were youngsters—that Satan finds some mischief still for idle hands to do—possibly the nearest approach in modern English to the correct etymological use of 'school,' would be the *School for Scandal*.

A scholar then is a person of leisure. It seems very commonly to be the case that when we speak of deriving a word from the Greek the term comes actually from Athens. Now Athens was a slave state, and a wealthy one. The silver mines of Laurium practically relieved the Athenian citizens from having to earn their bread by the sweat of their brows. The slaves did that for them. This brings us back by yet another road to the same conclusion which we find so often forced upon us, and which is even yet all too true; that education (certainly in any advanced sense) is principally for the wealthier.

But there is another thing. I hope I am speaking with befitting modesty on such a subject as Greek etymology. One must walk warily in such fields. For I am myself very much of the school of Shakespeare in two important aspects. My mother, like his, was a Warwickshire girl. Like him again, I have small Latin and less Greek. But—subject always to correction from our Hellenists—I suppose there is no reason inherent in Greek structure why *schole* could not have come to signify something derogatory and disreputable; drunkard, gambler, roue, bully, brawler, ruffian, or even ignoramus. There is apparently no inherent reason at any rate why this word should have been used for none but worthy interpretations. Certainly there is no such restriction in English. We ourselves in our own day have coined a name for the leisured classes which most assuredly is not meant for any compliment. We call them the idle rich.

What a picture this Greek term conjures up before our eyes of the uses to which the leisure of the leisured Athenians was devoted! We may say that their spare-time pursuits as a whole have given to the world that noble and dignified designation—the scholar. It is needless to take the bit in our teeth and imagine a world in which the vicious or frivolous wastrel had no existence. Their presence was only too clearly demonstrated in the early days of the decline of Athens, to which no doubt it contributed. That May morning in 415 B.C. which revealed to the horrified city the mutilation of the Hermae, and the shattering disclosures which followed thereupon, are sufficient proof in themselves. But whether those nobler leisure avocations were the result of a spontaneous voluntary impulse in the many, or were effected by the discerning few, is beside the point. Even if they had to be enforced by legislative enactment, there must have been a response from a majority sufficiently generous of mind that leisure and learning *could* become synonymous terms.

Leisure, and in generous proportions, is the fortunate prerogative of an overwhelming proportion of us on this North American continent. As Bruce Hutchison says, it is curious and undeniable that amid much talk of grinding tyranny and cruel injustice, we have secured more leisure than any other working society has ever known. And everywhere the trend is to make our leisure greater yet. If only we knew how to use it!

One is tempted to think that in ancient Athens the sound truth was well recognized, that it is in our leisure periods that we are in the greatest danger of falling by the wayside. There are few of us in this world who have not someone in control over us during our active hours of duty; who will tell us very clearly and definitely what we are required to do. In most cases the Controlling Force goes even further. It takes good care that we do it. It is when the controlling force is our noble selves that we learn, sometimes painfully, that self is a good servant but a bad master. During thirty-five years of railroad experience, I can say quite truly that apart from occasional errors of judgment, from which no human being is exempt, very few men got into trouble as the result of habits they had learned on the job. Insofar as 'bad habits' were concerned, it was the consequences of practising on duty something they had learned when they were their own masters, that got them into their worst troubles.

There are other dangers to be guarded against than what are commonly termed bad habits. In the course of my experience I fired for 139 engineers; and I have had 208 firemen firing for me. Some of those engineers were men of high character: splendid citizens who would be an asset in any community. Some of them had only one bad habit insofar as we could see; but in my judgment it was a fatal one. This was the bad habit of not knowing what to do with their time when they were off the job. Such men had no hobbies. Their job was their hobby. Some looked forward with dread to retirement. Some others who didn't found it to be a horror when it came. They had no use for their leisure.

I suppose one saw the thing in an aggravated form among the road men whether they belonged (as we say) to the head end or the hind end. The retired



—L. A. Thurber Receives Honorary Doctorate Degree

Photos by Ponich

shopman, whether he worked in wood or in machinery, could perhaps equip himself with bench and lathe. It was rather more complex for the retired conductor or engineer to equip himself with a railroad. A brother-engineer on Vancouver Island, who is armed in proof against these terrors, told me one day that now and again he heard from the boys at Jasper. 'Some of 'em wanted to know how he managed to fill in his time . . . It reminded me of Bret Harte's Heathen Chinee: 'I gazed upon Nye; Nye gazed upon me . . .' And then we burst into a simultaneous roar of laughter. His problem, like my own, was to find *time*, not occupation!

These leisure difficulties are a byword amongst railroaders. The very last of my 208 firemen, a few days before I stepped down, asked me 'what I figured I was going to do. Could I take it?' I answered—'Don't bother about me 'taking it' . . .' 'Oh yeah! That's what they all say. I bet you, before a month's out you'll be crawling around the shop, fed up an' wishing you were back!' 'My son,' I told him, 'among other little matters I've got not less than four books to write . . .' When that youth recovered his breath he admitted there might perhaps be some hope in my case!

I should like to say a word to you in particular, young men and women. Don't delude yourselves for one moment that this course of retirement, this demon of

leisured and helpless boredom, only attacks poorly educated people. A friend of my own, after a long and creditable career as a highly competent high school teacher in this city, hardly knows how to get through her days. She has no hobbies. And don't imagine, either, that it'll be time enough to hunt up a hobby when you find you're going to need one. Some bridges have to be built if not crossed before you come to the stream. You might just as well suppose that you can learn to swim today and take the Channel on tomorrow. You may leave those fantasies to the young lady who was following rather assiduously after the golf coach. 'Well, madam, what can I do for you? Do you want to learn to play golf?' 'No, it's my friend who wants to learn—I learned yesterday . . .'

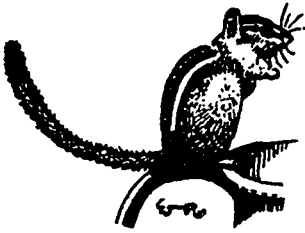
I am not going to attempt today to suggest just what you should do with your leisure. There are in my opinion few more utterly idle questions than to ask what is the use of somebody else's hobby. It is his hobby; and that is its sufficient explanation, if not always its justification. None the less, to those who have possessed the advantages of an education at such an institution as this, there will have been something seriously wrong with teachers or students if you do not select for at least one of your hobbies a thing really worth while.

In conclusion, let me urge upon you two things. I have already hinted at the first. Start in good time and cultivate a hobby. If you can, there is nothing better than some leisure pursuit which is as opposite as possible to your daily task. That makes for a healthy balance.

The second one is: Have an indoor as well as an outdoor hobby. Nothing is more delightful, nothing is more beneficial, than your hunting, fishing, skating, swimming, climbing, gardening, golf, or whatever it may chance to be. But there are such things as Alberta winters. I know something of them. I worked out of doors, days and night, through fifty of them. And although we have the finest climate on earth on Vancouver Island, there are plenty of wet days in winter time there. Among our retired folk like myself, the type is proverbial who are as right as rain so long as they can get out. If they can't, they are not only miserable in themselves but the cause that misery is in everybody else! The outdoor hobby is a broken reed to lean upon for sole support.

Make no mistake about it, young people. Those days will come. It rests principally with yourselves whether they are to be happy ones or not. Old Sir Horace Vere, one of Elizabeth's famous captains and a contemporary of Shakespeare, had a life-motto or working rule which personal circumstances or those of our modern world may compel one to modify in detail. But in principle it will put you on the right track, as I imagine it did him. 'All summer in the field; all winter in the study.' Considered not as a rigid immutable law, but as an underlying suggestive hint, rich with fruitful possibilities, you might look long for a better way of life.

I thank you all for the patience with which you have heard me. The memory of today will remain with me as long as I live. If I could think that anything which I have said could help to bring to your less active years the happiness which my own enjoy, I should feel most richly rewarded.



the chipmunk

Now that you have heard all about the wonderful new library, no doubt many of you are wondering what has become of the old reading room in the Arts building—or, for that matter, of all the other nooks and crannies where the library used to be stuffed. Chipmunk wandered over to the campus to investigate one fine Fall day (we did have one!) and here is what he found.

The reading room is now the bookstore. The beautiful panelled room, with its old associations of studious quiet, has now incongruously taken on the bustling efficiency of a super-market. Books are set out on shelves much like those you would find in the local "Safeway", labelled History, Physics and so forth instead of Bread, Spices, Tea and Coffee. The customer selects what he wants and takes it to a long cafeteria-style counter, where he is shunted along until he reaches the cash register, makes his reckoning and departs by the side door. When Chipmunk poked his nose in, Mr Hosford was busy checking his cash after a busy day. Still a little overwhelmed by the sudden change in altitude, he told us it was wonderful to have emerged into the light and space after so many years in cramped basement quarters. He told us that the old stackroom in the basement is now used for storage for the bookstore and a new elevator is being installed between the stair wells to facilitate the handling of books.

The small library offices and the old Wauneita room, which had been used by the cataloguing department, have been taken over by the Physics Department. The former Law Library on the second floor is now a large classroom. We understand, however, that the law faculty still has its offices in the Arts building. Incidentally if anyone is concerned about the fate of the pictures that used to hang in the main library, we noticed them this summer down in the Extension Library.

Even the buildings don't stay put on the campus any more. The other day we were astounded to find half of the infirmary making its way across 87th avenue. The other half (as you may see on page 132), raw edges exposed to the weather, remained behind, but has now joined the first in a new location west of St. Stephen's college.

Another familiar feature is missing from its accustomed place this year. Except for an extra or two in rush hours, the bus no longer waits huffing and puffing outside the Arts building but skims past the "Med" and turns south between St. Joseph's and the Students' Union Building, from thence to wander in the fields and past the chipmunk's hole.

While on the subject of changes, we should note too that the Studio Theatre had installed comfortable new spring theatre seats in bright color, to replace the old tablet-arm chairs. There will be 160 of the new seats, which are being provided from the Fine Arts Trust Fund largely built up from gifts to the Department at the time of its establishment.

The program for the 1951-52 season promised to live up to its lively predecessors. The season will open on October 31st with a nine day run of "The Tempest." This will be an unusual production and will attempt to stay as close as possible to the original Shakespearean staging. Leading roles will be taken by Grant Reddick, Walter Kaasa and Fay Kline.

"The Tempest" will be followed by Franz Werfel's "Jacobowsky and the Colonel." A three-act play dealing with early days in Alberta and having an Edmonton locale, is being written especially for Studio Theatre. It is scheduled for production before Christmas. After Christmas there will be a production of "The Cherry Orchard," and later, the departments of music, art and drama will combine on a production of "The Beggars' Opera."

As in previous seasons, subscriptions may be obtained for the entire series. We are told that Studio Theatre is interested in hearing from anyone wishing to take part in these plays either in acting or production.

One of the facilities of the new Rutherford Library building, not previously available on the University of Alberta campus, is a projection room fully equipped for many forms of visual media. The lack of such facilities has in the past precluded the possibility of many of the fine films in the Department of Extension Film Library being seen by members of the student body and staff, otherwise than at infrequent showings to clubs and societies.

Announcement has now been made that through an arrangement between the Rutherford Library and the Department of Extension, the best in documentary and informative films will be shown in the projection room of the library every day, on Monday to Friday of each week, during the noon hour. The program will be from 30 to 35 minutes in length. The Department of Extension will supply the operators and films and by these means will make available to University students the latest and best films dealing with world affairs and current problems.

As far as is known, there is no provision for film service of this type for University students on any other Canadian campus, although some high schools have arranged film showings during the noon hour for students who do not go to their homes for lunch. It is expected that the film showings here will prove a welcome innovation.

Winter art classes will begin on October 15th. These popular extension classes will again be under the direction of Professor H. G. Glyde. Members of the staff will be J.B. Taylor of the Fine Arts Department, M. W. MacDonald, Director of Art for the city schools, D. D. Barry, a graduate of the Ontario College of Art, Professor William Rowan and Stewart Clare of the Department of Zoology, and George Weber, a lithographic designer. Courses are offered in a wide range of subjects for both beginners and advanced students.

Other Extension courses scheduled for Fall are the Fall Mud School and a Forest Conservation and Wildlife Management course, the latter to be held at Banff.

Man's Graphic Record Through the Ages was the theme of the first meeting of the Humanities Association held in the main foyer of the Rutherford Library in October.

The main display in the foyer featured books from the collection of the late Dr. A. C. Rutherford, First Premier of Alberta and long-time Chancellor of the University, as well as books, prints, paintings, and other exhibits displayed by the Legislative Library, the University Library, and the members of the Departments of Classics, English, Fine Arts, Modern Languages, History, Philosophy, and Psychology.

Students and staff members were present at each of the exhibits to point out items of special interest in their own displays and to direct visitors to other displays.

During the evening visitors also inspected The Emma Read Newton Collection of paintings in the Art Gallery and listened to recordings in the Music listening room, both on the third floor.

Word has been received that Dale Cairns Thomson, who graduated with the degree of B.A. in 1948, has been awarded the degree of Doctor of the University by the University of Paris.

Dr. Thomson was born in Westlock and lived for a number of years in Fort Assiniboine, Alberta. During World War II he served with the R.C.A.F. with the rank of Flight Lieutenant in Canada, Britain, France, and Belgium and was awarded the D.F.C.

During his undergraduate career at the University, Dr. Thomson maintained a high academic record and participated in many extra-curricular activities particularly in the field of International Affairs. On graduation he was awarded a Rotary International Scholarship for study overseas and enrolled as a graduate student in the University of Paris. In 1949 he returned to Canada for one month under the terms of the scholarship and lectured on international affairs at Rotary Clubs throughout the West.

Dr. Thomson completed requirements for his Doctor's degree in a year less than the time ordinarily prescribed and attained the degree "with high distinction", the highest grading attainable at the University of Paris.

He expects to return to Canada shortly, following a brief holiday in Italy and the south of France.

Dr John W Scott, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Alberta, has recently returned from Grand Forks, North Dakota, where he served as a member of a Survey Committee to study the question of extending the medical course at the University of North Dakota to a full four years. The Deans of Medicine of the University of Colorado and the University of Nebraska were the other members of the Committee.

Professor E S Keeping of the Department of Mathematics, University of Alberta, has recently issued a new edition of "Mathematics of Statistics" in collaboration with Professor J. F Kenney of the University of Wisconsin. The new edition, published by the Van Nostrand Company, replaces an earlier edition of 1939, which has been almost completely rewritten, resulting in what is in effect a new text book on the subject.

Designed to meet the needs of advanced students, the book contains material likely to be useful in the field of experimental statistics on such studies as actuarial science. It deals progressively with such subjects as probability, distribution functions, mathematical expectation, distribution of variables, sampling theories, and simple, multiple, and partial correlations, concluding with a chapter on statistical inference.

Professor Keeping recently returned from a month's stay in Halifax where he attended a seminar on publicity and statistics organized by the Canadian Mathematical Congress and attended by prominent mathematicians from England, France, Sweden, the United States, and Canada.

Dr E O Hohn, Assistant Professor of Physiology at the University of Alberta, has returned from England where he was awarded the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from the University of London. Dr Hohn began his studies for this degree in Guy's Hospital Medical School in 1946 and since 1947 he has carried on his research at the University of Alberta. His subject was "Studies on the Progestational Reaction of the Rabbit's Endometrium."

While in England Dr Hohn presented a demonstration on Estrogen-Progestosterone Antagonism before a meeting of the British Pharmacological Society held in the University of Sheffield. He also visited the Department of Experimental Medicine at Cambridge and the Biochemical Laboratories of the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology, where he made arrangements for the application of synthetic steroids manufactured there to a biological preparation he had developed in collaboration with Dr. Robson of Guy's Hospital.

Dr. Harold Louis Samuels of 11815 Jasper Avenue, Edmonton, a member of the staff of the Faculty of Dentistry, University of Alberta, has been awarded a twelve months' Fellowship by the Kellogg Foundation. Dr Samuels will carry on graduate study at Tufts Dental College, Boston, Mass., proceeding to the degree of Master of Dental Science.

Dr Samuels received the degree of BSc from the University of Alberta in 1943 and graduated with the degree of DDS. in 1945. Following a year and a half in the Canadian Dental Corps, he was on the Dental staff of the Department of Veterans Affairs at the Mewburn Pavilion, University Hospital. He entered private practice in Edmonton in June, 1947. Dr Samuels joined the staff of the Faculty of Dentistry in 1948 and has served as Instructor in Operative Dentistry since that time.

Three former staff members were awarded the rank of Professor Emeritus at the Fall Convocation, October 20th. Dr. Edouard Sonet who retired in 1947 as Professor of Modern Languages and is now living in Victoria, B.C., Dr. A. W. Downs, former Professor of Physiology, who retired at the end of 1948, and Dr J. J. Ower, who retired this year from the post of Professor of Pathology.

The Board of Governors have recently approved nine appointments to the teaching staff, five of them growing out of the offering of courses in the Arts and Science Faculty in Calgary, and four of them replacements in the main Branch at Edmonton.

Wilfred Watson, Honours graduate of the University of British Columbia and holder of the degree of M.A. and Ph.D. from the Uni-



—Turning First Sod, Engineering Building. I. to r., D. de Wolff, I. F. Morrison, F. J. Hastie

versity of Toronto, has been appointed Lecturer in English in the Calgary Branch. Dr. Watson served for three years as Teaching Fellow at the University of Toronto and one year as special Lecturer in English at U.B.C.

Mr. A. R. Prince, who holds the degrees of B.A. from Acadia and M.A. from Harvard was named Assistant Professor of Botany and Zoology in the Calgary Branch. Mr. Prince, who is married and has five children, was formerly on the staff of Mount Royal College. He has completed the course requirements for the degree of Ph.D. in Biology at Harvard.

Dr. J. T. Cook will offer instruction in the Calgary Branch in Psychology, Latin and German and will hold the rank of Assistant Professor. Dr. Cook holds the degrees of B.A. and M.A. from the University of Saskatchewan, B.Paed. from Toronto, and the Doctorate in Education from Harvard. He has also studied at the Universities of New Brunswick, California, and London. His teaching experience includes posts at Mount Royal College in Calgary, Sir George Williams College in Montreal, St. John's College in Winnipeg and in the University of Birmingham, England.

Lecturer in Physics at the Calgary Branch will be Mr. M. C. Martin, formerly of Nova Scotia. Mr. Martin is a graduate of St.

Francis Xavier University, Antigonish, with the degree of Master of Science from the University of Western Ontario. He has served as Lecturer in Physics at the University of Manitoba for the past three years.

Lecturer in Chemistry will be Mr. A. J. Sukava of Winnipeg, a graduate of the University of Manitoba with the degrees of B.Sc. and M.Sc. Mr. Sukava has lectured at the Universities of Manitoba and British Columbia and was for one year a member of the technical staff of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co. of Trail, B.C.

Appointed to the Department of Pathology in the Faculty of Medicine were Dr. G. R. MacDonald with the rank of Lecturer and Dr. J. S. Wilson with the rank of Instructor replacing Dr. Waugh who has resigned as Associate Professor here to return to McGill as a research pathologist. Dr. MacDonald, who secured the degree of M.D. from the University of Alberta in 1943, will also serve as Assistant Pathologist in the Provincial Laboratory of Public Health. Dr. Wilson graduated from McGill with the degree of M.D. last year.

Mr. R. G. Sinclair will serve as Sessional Instructor in Mathematics during the coming session while studying for the Master's degree here.

Mr W. V Stilwell who graduated this spring with first class general standing will act as part-time Sessional Instructor in Philosophy while registered in the School of Graduate Studies for the M.A.

G. R. Davy, honours graduate of the University of Western Ontario in Economics, now completing requirements for the Ph.D. at the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy of Tufts College, Massachusetts, has been appointed Lecturer in Political Science.

Charles Heath, graduate of the University of Alberta, has been appointed Lecturer in Physiology.

Appointed to the Department of Mathematics are Dr. G. K. Horton and Dr. Leo Moser. Dr. Horton is a graduate of the Imperial College of Science and Technology with the M.Sc. and Ph D degrees in Mathematics and Physics from the University of Birmingham. He has been studying at the University of Zurich on a University of London post-doctoral Travelling Research Fellowship. Dr. Moser is a graduate of the University of Manitoba with the degree of M A from Toronto and the Ph D. from North Carolina.

Gerald W. Sadler, graduate of the University of Saskatchewan, is returning to the University of Alberta as Lecturer in Mechanical Engineer-

ing after a period of post-graduate study at the University of Illinois.

Miss Lolita Wilson, M.A., graduate of the University of British Columbia, will be part-time Sessional Lecturer in Psychology and will also serve as special Assistant to Dr. A. J. Cook, Director of Student Advisory Services.

Mr. George W. Schwindt, B.Sc. (Alberta), has been appointed Instructor in Bacteriology, and Dr. Roy Powlan, M.D. (Alberta), has been named Sessional Demonstrator in Anatomy for eight months beginning September 1, 1951.

David Hope Simpson, born in England and holder of the B.Sc. and M.Sc. in Geology from McGill University, has been appointed Lecturer in Geology. In addition to his study at McGill, Mr. Simpson was visiting student for one year at Princeton, and later Departmental Demonstrator in Petrology and Structural Geology at Oxford University. For his Ph.D. thesis at McGill he has been working on "Lead-silver deposits at the Headwaters of the Spillimacheen River, B.C."

Promotions announced include that of Dr. E. J. H. Greene from Assistant to Associate Professor of French, Dr. J. M. Lees and Dr. T. S. Wilson from Instructor to Lecturer in Clinical Surgery, and Dr. S. S. Neim from Demonstrator to Instructor in Anatomy.

PRESENTATION TO PRESIDENT

Dr. Andrew Stewart, President of the University of Alberta, was presented with an honorary Doctor's gown by a number of his friends and associates in a brief ceremony held in his office recently. Dr. Stewart received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from his Alma Mater, the University of Manitoba, last spring. The presentation was made by Dr. G. F. McNally, Chancellor of the University.

A Double Service

You will be doing yourself a service this year by ordering copies of **And All Your Beauty** by that gifted Canadian, William R. Watson.

Bill Watson (B.A. 1926; LL.B. 1928), gay and gallant in spirit, was a U of A student who worked under a serious physical handicap. Unable from birth to use his arms, he taught his feet to take their place.

"The story of Mr. Watson's early life is a fascinating one," said the **New Trail** in its issue of January 1944. "By the age of three, he had learned to feed himself with his feet. All through school his writing was long-foot instead of long-hand. He presented himself at the university bringing senior matriculation standing with honors; he was duly admitted to the combined course in Arts and Law. The foot method, although severely tried, was found adequate for the two years of arts, but the transcription of case notes in Law was another matter. Mouth-writing proved to be the solution. Mr. Watson's final examination papers were models of legibility—and the record certifies to their quality. However, in attempting to earn a livelihood certain events closed the way to the practice of his profession. Thereafter his ambition crystallized into the determination to help others who were physically handicapped. In pursuit of that ideal he wrote two autobiographical books, **My Desire** (four editions, o.p.) and **I Give You Yesterday** (two editions, o.p.). He has studied the treatment of crippled children in several countries of Europe and has lectured to Canadian Clubs from coast to coast."

His last transcontinental tour was made by car and trailer with his wife, Marguerite. **And All Your Beauty** was written after the trip was finished. It is an outgrowth of his travels across the Dominion and is sub-titled, "A conversational portrait of Canada." And indeed it is. "The book varies from the usual travel volume," wrote a reviewer in the **New Trail** of February 1949, "in that its information is pleasantly imparted in an easy conversational style. Bill Watson has been liberal with historical facts but does not make the mistake of serving things up in large lumps. He unfolds the story of Canada in an enjoyable manner by means of clever dialogue and sparkling repartee. Stern statistics, to be expected in a book of this kind, are well balanced by descriptions of the land itself. **And All Your Beauty** is a comprehensive over-all picture of the Canadian scene as seen through Canadian eyes. In fact one of the charms of the book is that the canvas is so large that there is something of interest for everyone."

Shortly after the publication of **And All Your Beauty** Bill Watson underwent a spinal operation which has deprived him of the use of his entire body. Paralyzed from the neck down he now writes no longer. The ideas and inspirations which churn inside his alert brain are put into words by means of a dictaphone which he manipulates with his chin. And ideas for a fourth book are now floating around in his mind.

Surprisingly, he faces life without bitterness. Mr. B. K. Sandwell, editor emeritus of **Saturday Night**, has referred to the qualities displayed by Bill Watson as those recorded on Stevenson's memorial in St. Giles' Cathedral: "Courage and gaiety and a quiet mind."

Bill still has a few first editions of **And All Your Beauty** on hand. You will be doing yourself a great service, and I know you will be doing Bill one, by sending for some of these. Do it now! **And All Your Beauty** (\$3.50) will make an ideal gift. Each will be suitably inscribed, and if desired, will be sent direct, with card enclosed, to anyone you wish.

Mail your order now to the **New Trail**, or to: William R. Watson, Author. **And All Your Beauty**, 1101 - 8th Ave. West, Calgary, Alberta.

» » Alumni Notes « «

'12

Prominent Edmonton barrister, **Laurence Y. Cairns**, who has been practising in Edmonton since 1919, will leave his teaching duties at the U of A, which he has carried on for the past 20 years

'23

Dr. E. H. Gowan, U of A physics professor, is on a 10,000 mile scientific sight-seeing tour in Europe and the eastern United States and Canada. While abroad Dr Gowan attended a conference in Brussels, and visited universities and laboratories throughout Britain. On returning to this continent he is scheduled to make a tour of the eastern research centres

C. Leonard Huskins has been elected president of the section on biological and medical sciences of the Royal Society of Canada. He is a professor in botany at the University of Wisconsin and one of the leading authorities on genetics and structure of chromosomes.

'26

Miss Marion Gimby, Eastwood High School teacher, was declared president of the Alberta Teachers' Association at the final session of the association's annual meeting. She is the first woman to hold that position in the 34 year old organization

Dr. J. C. Jonason has received his doctorate in education from the University of Oregon. At present he is liaison superintendent between the U of A Faculty of Education and the Clover Bar School Division

C. A. Laverty writes from Montreal and tells us that **J. A. James** '26 has been transferred to Montreal as District Sales Manager for the Canadian Westinghouse Co. His present address is Apartment 19, 5830 Cote St. Luc Road, Montreal. The Laverty's new address is 165 Brown Avenue, Quebec, P.Q.

'28

Hugh Alton MacGregor, associate professor at the U of A since 1945 has received his doctorate in education from Oregon State College of Agriculture.

'29

Dr. R. J. Brown of Moncton, formerly of Edmonton, has been promoted from the rank of major to lieutenant-colonel in command of the 14th Field Ambulance (Reserve). Dr Brown is medical officer for the Atlantic region of the C.N.R.

Dr. A. C. MacGregor has been named first vice-president of the Canadian Hospital Council. The council is integrating body for provincial hospital associations.

'30

Hugh W. Morrison is supervisor of the Latin American Section, International Services of the C.B.C. in Montreal

Robert P. Alexander received his master of arts degree in government from the George Washington University in May of this year.

'31

Rev. E. H. Birdsall '31 and **Mrs. Birdsall** '33 (nee Kathleen Lord) have left Edmonton to take up residence in Vancouver where Rev Birdsall has accepted a call from West Point Gray United Church.

'32

Former Edmontonian, **R. W. Ryan**, now of Vancouver, was appointed vice-president of Canadian Pacific Airlines by the company board of directors at the annual meeting in Montreal. Mr Ryan, associated with the company since 1941, has been executive assistant to the president since 1949.

'33

An Edmonton woman, Squadron Leader **Sylvia Evans**, has taken over direction of planning and organization of the R.C.A.F. women's service, according to an announcement by Air Vice Marshal John L. Plant, air member for personnel.

'35

Henry A. H. Wallace received his master of science degree from the University of Minnesota in June.

Cecil E. Hall is associate professor of biophysics at Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Cambridge. His address is 17 Hammond Street.

'37

George M. Tuttle has joined the staff of the United Church Theological College at the University of British Columbia.

Dr. Manly Donaldson, till recently medical officer for Westmount in Montreal, is now in the Professional Service Department of Lederle Laboratories, a division of American Cyanamid, in New York City. His office is at 30 Rockefeller Plaza.

'38

Dr. Hector E. Duggan, radiologist at the University Hospital, has been awarded a McEachern Memorial Scholarship for cancer study as announced by the national executive committee of the Canadian Cancer Society.

Norma Freifield was elected president of the Alberta Library Association at its annual meeting

Mr. Ottomar F. Cypris '38 and **Mrs. Cypris '38** (nee Elizabeth Gerwin) are now in New York where Mr. Cypris will be doing post graduate work at Union Theological Seminary on a graduate assistantship. Mrs. Cypris expects to do secretarial work in the library of the seminary.

Richard C. Weldon received his Ph.D. in education psychology at the University of California last spring. He is now supervisor of instruction and guidance with the High Prairie School Division.

Dr. W. Wallace Grant of Beacon Hill Road, Bethany, Connecticut is with the Clinical and Research Fellow-Child Study Centre in New Haven.

'39

J. E. Hawker, instructor in horticulture and botany at the Vermilion School of Agriculture, has been appointed principal of the new Alberta school of agriculture at Fairview.

Dr. R. E. Rees, formerly an associate professor of education at the University of Saskatchewan, is now on the staff at the University of Alberta in a similar capacity

Dr. Arthur J. Samuels was recently made a member of the resident staff of the Salt Lake General Hospital in Salt Lake City, Utah

'40

A graduate of the U. of A. and one of the top geneticists in Canada, **Dr. Elwood E. Stringam**, formerly on the staff of the University of Manitoba, has been appointed professor in

animal husbandry at the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph, Ontario.

John R. Murray '40 and **Arthur J. Anderson '42**, both of the school of pharmacy, have been awarded scholarships for post graduate studies in the United States. Mr. Murray, assistant professor of pharmacy, has been awarded a Special National Research Council scholarship and will continue post graduate studies at Ohio State University. Mr. Anderson, lecturer of pharmacy, has been awarded a grant by the Canadian Foundation for the Advancement of Pharmacy and will study at the University of Washington.

Donald H. E. Carlson was recently appointed sports editor of The Daily Province in Vancouver. He has resigned as managing editor of the News Herald to accept his new position with the Province.

Elizabeth M. Bartman, who for some time lived in Wellington, New Zealand, is now back in Canada and is living at St Paul, Alberta

W. N. McBain is taking his Ph.D. in psychology at the University of California in Berkeley.

Douglas A. Brimacombe, who is with the Great West Life Assurance Company in Edmonton has been made assistant manager.

'41

Winner of the annual I.O.D.E. contest for a novel on a western Canadian theme, is **William T. Cutt** of Edmonton. A grade 12 instructor in the provincial correspondence branch of the education department, Mr. Cutt has had two short stories published

S. B. Slen has received his Ph.D. in wool technology from the University of Wyoming. Dr. Slen is the officer in charge of the wool research laboratory of the Dominion Experimental Station at Lethbridge

We had a nice newsy letter from **Audrey Ladler** recently giving us information on the numerous Alberta graduates she met on her travels last spring. As for herself, Audrey, who for the past three years was with the Cultural Activities Branch of the Alberta Government is now with the Canadian Department of National Defence in Sorel, P.Q. Her new address is 114 rue Charlotte, Sorel

Among the Alberta graduates Miss Ladler met in Kingston are **Mrs. Moira Law Jones '42**, who has been head librarian at Aluminum Laboratories Ltd for some years, **J. Douglas**

Van Kleeck '39, who is also working in the Aluminum Laboratories; and **Bruce F. Macdonald '40** and **Mrs. Macdonald** (nee **Lois Baker '45**), who are still at the Royal Military College where Bruce is a lieutenant colonel. The Macdonalds live at 21 Paardeburg Place, Kingston.

Mrs. Allan Klein (nee **Queena Wershof**) is a social welfare worker in Winnipeg, where her husband is studying medicine. The Klein's live at Suite 27, Buckingham Apartments.

Ronald Jeffels, who has been studying in England for some time, has returned to Canada where he will be on the staff of the University of British Columbia for the coming year.

J. U. Heath is at present chief of quality control with Ray-O-Vac Co. of Mexico.

Norman R. Legge is with the Polymer Corporation in Sarnia, Ontario as research chemist in charge of the Physical Research Laboratory, Research and Development Division.

'43

June McCaig is in London, Ontario where she is working at the Public Library.

Russell J. Rowe of 7835 McEachran Avenue, Montreal, is employed with Canadian Marconi Company in that city.

'44

E. Frank Murphy, barrister at Red Deer, has been elected president of the Red Deer Kinsman Club for the coming term.

L. E. Drayton, who was majoring in agriculture economics at the University of Wisconsin recently received his Ph.D. Dr. Drayton is now employed as an economist with the Canadian Department of Agriculture at the Dominion Agricultural Experimental farm at Ottawa.

Robert R. Wark, who has been awarded a travelling fellowship by Harvard University, will spend the coming year in England and Europe completing research on his doctoral thesis.

'45

Dr. Edward G. Kidd has been awarded a fellowship by the Canadian Arthritis and Rheumatism Society, according to word received from Dr. J. S. L. Browne at McGill University. Dr. Kidd was one of the 12 Canadian doctors awarded the fellowships which will

enable them to continue post graduate studies in arthritis and rheumatism.

Dr. John A. Osborne has been awarded a travelling medical fellowship in Canada according to an announcement by the trustees of the Nuffield Foundation in London. Dr. Osborne has completed a year of research on heart disease at Los Angeles where he was on a research fellowship from the University of California. He was connected with the Cedars of Lebanon Hospital institute for medical research under the direction of the eminent cardiologist, Dr. Myron Prinzmetal.

Donald M. Cormie, of the law firm of Smith, Clement, Parlee, Whittaker and Cormie, will lecture in the Faculty of Law at the U. of A. this fall.

Winston D. Stothert is assistant chief electrical inspector for Alberta.

A fellowship in neuro surgery at the Lahey Clinic, Boston, Massachusetts, has been awarded to **Dr. E. W. Skwarok**. Dr. Skwarok is at present at Temple University Hospital at Philadelphia. He is a son of the late G. Skwarok.

'46

The degree of doctor of philosophy in bacteriology has been awarded by McGill University to **Gordon E. Myers**, assistant provincial bacteriologist and assistant professor of bacteriology at the U. of A. In 1948 he obtained his master of science in bacteriology and spent the following year as lecturer at the university. In 1949 he was granted leave of absence to attend McGill University to continue his studies under a Department of Public Health bursary.

Roy R. Reynolds, who received his Ph.D. in industrial economics in June at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology is now employed with the Ford Motor Company, Industrial Relations Division in Dearborn, Michigan.

William F. Shkwarok is on the staff of the Stanley Humphries High School at Castlegar, B.C.

Wesley S. Jones is a resident engineer with the Schlumberger Well Surveying Co. in Edmonton.

Robert G. Lewis is engaged as assistant development engineer for ammonia plants of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co. at Trail, B.C. Mrs. Lewis is the former Elizabeth Clow of Calgary.

'47

Professor Dennis A. E. Townsend of the French Department at Mount Allison University is leaving Mt. Allison to enter the University of New Brunswick Law School in St. John.

Dr. Robert Paradny recently left for New York to start a four year surgery course at Mt. Sinai Hospital. For the past two years Dr. Paradny has been interning at the General Hospital in Edmonton.

'48

Chemistry graduate, **Gerald D. Fasman**, has been awarded a scholarship for research work at Cambridge University. For the past three years Mr. Fasman has been studying at the California Institute of Technology on a chemistry fellowship.

Dr. Victor Samuels, who has been on the staff of the Children's Memorial Hospital in Montreal, has accepted an appointment to the Pediatrics staff of Bellevue Hospital in New York. Dr. Samuels will work at the John Hopkins University Hospital under Dr. Leo Kanner, chief of the department of child psychology.

Arthur B. Metzger, who has been enrolled at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology for the past three years on an Imperial Oil Scholarship, has received his doctor of science degree.

Charles A. Yackulic recently received his master's degree in Arts from Eastern Washington College of Education at Cheney, Washington.

Word has been received that **Dale C. Thomson**, has been awarded the degree of doctor of the university by the University of Paris. Dr. Thomson expects to return to Canada shortly following a holiday in Italy and the south of France.

Marvin E. Seale received his master of science degree this year from the University of Minnesota.

John R. Colvin '48 and **Jacob J. Goodman '47** both received their doctor of philosophy degrees at the University of Minnesota in March.

'49

Harold F. Wilson has been made second assistant with the city's legal department.

Hugh Hay-Roe has been awarded the Humble Oil and Refining Company field scholar-

ship at the University of Texas. For the past year he has been working for his master of arts at the University of Texas. The scholarship will enable him to do field research in the Wylie Mountains west of Texas.

Robert Buck has received academic awards from the University of Cincinnati, where he is studying for his Ph.D. on a graduate fellowship received last year. This year he has been awarded both a fellowship and a scholarship.

Elizabeth A. Donald has been awarded a research fellowship in home economics at Washington State College. Miss Donald is a dietitian at the Education building cafeteria.

Four U. of A. honors chemistry graduates have received fellowships for graduate study at United States universities. They are **Norman Nelson '49**, who has been studying at the University of Wisconsin, **Robert Harman '49**, who is on an organic chemistry fellowship at the University of California; **Donald D. Phillips '49**, who is also on an organic chemistry fellowship at the University of California, and **Russell Melby '48**, who has received a fellowship for study at the University of Illinois.

Mary Alice Morrison has been appointed assistant professor of home economics at Central Washington College in Ellensburg, Washington. She recently received her master of science degree from Washington State University.

Two Edmonton librarians, **Dorothy Musterer '49** and **Halia Lazarowich '51** have been awarded provincial government scholarships to take further library training.

Walter M. Balke writes that he has received his master of commerce degree from the University of Toronto and is working for Canadian Industries Limited in Shawinigan Falls as an assistant technical development engineer in the Polythene Plant. He also writes that **Frank Kinahan '33** is in charge of the laboratory at the C.I.L. plant in Shawinigan Falls.

J. C. Allworth is at Manotick, Ontario. A baby girl—Deirdre Lynn was born to the Allworths last May. Mr. Allworth is working with an electronics firm in Ottawa.

Colin Gordon has obtained his master of commerce degree at Toronto and is with General Electric in Toronto as cost accountant.

Grant Dominy is studying for his Ph.D. at the University of Chicago. He received his

master of science degree in business administration in June. Address: International House, 1414 East 59 Street, Chicago 37.

Marjorie Bailey has taken up duties with the Cape Breton Regional Library in Sydney, N S.

W. R. Spencer writes that he and **Mrs. Spencer** (nee **Mildren Longman '46**), are living in Haney, B C, where he is with the social welfare branch of the provincial government.

Mrs. Gordon W. Herzog (nee **Joan Armstrong**), is a therapeutic dietitian with the Peterborough Civic Hospital in Peterborough, Ontario. Her new address is 601 Homewood Avenue.

'50

Emily Marie Spence has been awarded a resident graduate fellowship by Bryn Mawr College, Pennsylvania, where she is studying for a master of arts degree.

Jack W. Morrison recently left for London, England to study for two years at the John Innes Horticultural Station under a National Research Council special scholarship.

Marcel Goldenberg is with the Canadian Comstock Company in St. Catharines, Ontario. His address is 86 Chaplin Avenue.

Thomas J. Reid is on staff of the Norwood School in Edmonton.

'51

Athlone fellowships for two years' study in Great Britain have been awarded engineering students **G. W. Jull '51** and **W. J. DeCoursey '51**. They are among 38 students in Canada to receive the fellowships provided by the British Government.

David MacIndoo, honors chemistry graduate, received the Governor General's gold medal, top academic award in the faculty of arts and science at the 1951 convocation.

Aphrodite Baracos has been awarded a scholarship for study at the University of California. Miss Baracos is a graduate in honors classics.

Allen Wells has been awarded a silver medal, symbolic of the graduating student who has contributed most to the agricultural club this year.

Six Edmontonians will receive bursaries for study at various universities in Canada. They are **R. K. Blackwood '51**; **A. K. Colter '51**; **F. W. Dalby '50**; **E. N. Larter '51**; **A. B. Morrison '51** and **Miss M. M. Moodie**. Two \$1,200

fellowships go to **A. P. Boerg** and **Fred Terentiuk '48**. Special scholarships for study aboard have been awarded to **C. R. Fuerst '49** and **L. M. Smith '43**.

Five U of A women graduates will spend next year in France through co-operation of the French government. The five will continue their studies of the French language. They are **Margaret Sullivan '51**; **Audrey Broder '51**; **Cecile Rousseau '51**; **Elinor Stolee '51** and **Eileen Keyte '47**.

Fred Ustina of Frains, Alberta has been appointed to a teaching assistantship at the University of British Columbia.

David W. Blackmore, graduate in agriculture, has been awarded a bursary from the National Research Council for post graduate work. He will continue his studies at the U of A.

Briant William Smith, graduate in electrical engineering, has been announced winner of the Association of Professional Engineers of Alberta Gold Medal. He is employed by the Imperial Oil Company in Edmonton.

Henry Terlecki, graduate in Arts and Science, is employed by the Anglo-American Oil Company in Calgary.

Guy Roy is completing his training course with the Technical Department of the C.I.L. Cellophane Plant in Shawinigan Falls, P.Q.

David L. Barss '51 and **David B. Grant '51** are both with Stanolind Oil and Gas company in the exploration department in Calgary.

Gerald D. Johnston is an accountant for Cumming Galbraith Ltd., a wholesale plumbing and heating concern in Edmonton.

Neil A. Henkelman is an article student with Winspear, Hamilton, Anderson and Company, Chartered Accountants, in Edmonton.

Pharmacist **Nancy E. Collinge** is employed in the Corner Drug dispensary in the Allin Clinic, Edmonton.

Peter R. Young is agriculture instructor with the Shields, S.D. in Shields, North Dakota.

Lorraine A. Shatz is district home economist with the Department of Agriculture in Edmonton, serving Drumheller, Hanna and Youngstown areas.

Malcolm L. Podersky is manager of the Jasper Drugs Limited in Jasper, Alberta.

Yvonne L. Mogen is on the staff of the General Hospital School of Nursing as science instructor.

Recent Marriages

DR. HAROLD E. BELL '49 to Elizabeth Jean McLeod.
 JAMES E. GREENAWAY '50 to DAPHNE AGNES MacARTHUR '51
 DR. JOHN R. NATTRESS '47 to MARJORIE JAMES '50.
 DONALD M. NOREM '49 to ZELLA E. HOAR '44
 DR. DONALD W. CLARKE '41 to Patricia Clary
 GEORGE I. DRUMMOND '49 to ROSE PETERSON '50.
 BRUCE A. RADFORD '48 to Norma E. Crozier
 MATHEW A. BALDWIN '51 to Elizabeth J. Hamilton.
 JOHN BASARABA '51 to Irene Shewchuk.
 ROBERT C. MCGINNIS '49 to ALYCE L. BEISEKER '51
 RONALD JONES '49 to DAWN VIRTUE '51.
 ROBERT D. COLLINS '50 to Isabel M. Dean.
 DOUGLAS R. GREGG '48 to BETTY J. BELL '48
 TEVIE H. MILLER '49 to Arliss J. Toban.
 OLIVER C. SEWARD '50 to Joanna I. Stewart
 ARNOLD O. MICKELSON to Aileen H. Roth.
 BRUCE D. OWEN '50 to Jean L. Dickie
 JAMES A. MACRAE '49 to N. MARYLEEN GRANTHAM '50.
 CHARLES W. JOHNSTON '50 to SHEILA M. MOORE '51.
 WILLIAM J. A. TOOLE '49 to JEAN M. ANDERSON '48
 GEORGE H. LUCK '51 to AUDREY P. ANDERSON '51.
 J. THORNTON WANAMAKER '50 to Constance Merle McPhee.
 RICHARD D. SCRAGG '51 to Eileen M. Fulks
 James R. Curry to ETHEL J. BIBBY '51.
 William Hughes to CHARLOTTE E. WARD '49.

Births

ROSSER. To MR. ROBERT D. ROSSER '49 and MRS. ROSSER (nee DORIS SHEPPARD '38)
 a son, Douglas Robert, on May 13, 1951.
 DICKINS: To MR. IAN DICKINS '51 and MRS. DICKINS (nee JOAN VIRTUE '44) on May 20,
 1951, a son, Mark Torrance.
 OLSEN: To DR. CLARE W. OLSEN '43 and MRS. OLSEN, on May 18, 1951, a son, Murray
 Kenneth.
 MACKAY: To MR. EDWARD A. MACKAY '49 and MRS. MACKAY (nee JOYCE RICHARD-
 SON '48) on May 29, 1951, a son, John Edward
 AARON: To Dr. THEODORE H. AARON '39 and Mrs. Aaron on June 3, 1951, a son,
 Stephen Louis.
 BURROWS: To MR. JOHN W. BURROWS '46 and Mrs. Burrows on June 13, 1951, a daugh-
 ter, Brenda Helen.
 HANKINS: To DR. G. W. HANKINS '49 and MRS. HANKINS (nee ALISON MATTHEWS '49)
 a daughter, Margaret (Peggy) Alison, on June 14, 1951.
 HOLE: To MR. RALPH K. HOLE '42, and Mrs. Hole, on June 18, 1951, a daughter, Laurie
 Susan.
 CAIRNS: To DR. ANDREW CAIRNS '45 and Mrs. Cairns on June 13, a son.
 COLLIP: To Dr. J. B. COLLIP '50 and Mrs. Collip, a daughter, Carol Evelyn.
 MORTIMER: To DR. DONALD C. MORTIMER '45 and MRS. MORTIMER (nee MARY
 ROBERTSON '48), a son, Brian Charles, on August 5, 1951.
 BENEDICT: To Mr. F. H. Benedict and MRS. BENEDICT (nee PHYLLIS M. BUCHAN '47), a
 daughter, Donna Lee, July 14, 1951.

NEW ADDRESSES

- STEVENS, Mrs. C. M. '44, 387 G.C., 1806 Creston Lane, Pulman, Washington.
- KUTZ, Walter M. '25, 497 Haverill Road, Pittsburgh, 34, Pa.
- ISTVANFFY, Mrs. S. M. '49 (nee Jacqueline A. Mackay), 7721 110 Street, Edmonton Alberta.
- GODDARD, Frederick S. '49, Tofield, Alberta.
- HOBBS, Harry B. '49, 9207 95 Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta.
- LESLIE, Mrs. Kenneth '49 (nee Rosalie McHaffie), 11015 89 Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta.
- GRIERSON, Kenneth M. '49, 11015 89 Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta.
- METCALFE, Dr. Benjamin E. '51, Colwood P.O., Vancouver Island, B.C.
- SMITH, David H. '51, 10930 87 Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta.
- GREINER, Hugo R. '50, California Standard Survey Party, Cadomin, Alberta.
- CAMERON, Brunton G. '50, 1st Canadian Infantry Brigade, Valcartier, P.Q.
- SMITH, David, '40, 10801 86 Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta.
- PERDUE, Elva M. '45, 11639 76 Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta.
- FORD, Dr. George '42 and Mrs. Ford (nee Catherine Pierce '46), 11543 78 Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta.
- HUSTON, James Palmer '51, 10760 98 Street, Edmonton, Alberta.
- PETERS, Robert '51, Officers' Mess, R.C.E.M.E. School, Kingston, Ont.
- PRITCHARD, James M. '48 and Mrs. Pritchard (nee Elaine Forbes '48), Box 165, Taber, Alberta.
- VANNER, William E. '49, 9738 111 Street, Edmonton, Alberta.
- WHITMORE, Dr. George D. '49, Royal Alexandra Hospital, Edmonton, Alberta.
- SPENCER, Dr. Elvins Y. '36, Science Service Laboratory, University Sub P.O., London, Ontario.
- DONALDSON, Mary E. '28, 8638 108A Street, Edmonton, Alberta.
- HOLLAND, Wilbur D. '51, R.R. No. 1, Kelowna, B.C.
- FREEMAN, Earl F. '51, 2212 Broadview Road, Calgary, Alberta.
- ST PIERRE, Leon E. '51, 535 10 Avenue N.E., Calgary, Alberta.
- NARRAWAY, Lionel M. '51, Suite 4, 8969 82 Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta.
- WATT, Desmond B. '47, Animal Husbandry Department, University of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri.
- FRASER, M. Doreen E. '36, 5810 Dunbar Street, Vancouver, B.C.
- ROSCOVICH, Mrs. F. '46 (nee Ruby E. Deksne), Westview, B.C.
- REID, Dorothy G. '36, 12018 105 Street, Edmonton, Alberta.
- MRS. BARRY WILDMAN '47 (nee Gwen Guild), Suite D, 8764 96 Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta.
- MRS. CYRIL FLINT '49 (nee Lillian Dunn), Paradise Valley, Alberta.
- ADAMS, Douglas A. '50, 10971 123 Street, Edmonton, Alberta.
- DREW, Ruth C. '47, 1047 McMillan Avenue, Winnipeg, Manitoba.
- MANYLUK, Frank '45, 11143 63 Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta.
- WESTON, Phyllis E. '46, 1602 3 Street N.W., Calgary, Alberta.
- BURROWS, John W. '46, 7902 113 Street, Edmonton, Alberta.
- WILLIAMSON, Dr. Munro '38 and Mrs. Williamson, Beaverlodge, Alberta.
- TELFER, Dr. Douglas H. '14, 2705 West 42 Avenue, Vancouver, B.C.
- BIRDSALL, Elliott H. '31, 4593 West 6th Avenue, Vancouver, B.C.
- BAILEY, Dr. Mamie E. '47, Mt. Auburn Hospital, 330 Mt. Auburn Street, Cambridge 38, Mass.
- CHRISTENSON, Robert G. '41, 1347 Magnolia Street, San Carlos, California.
- McBRIDE, Roderick D. '49, R.C.A.F., Camp Borden, Ontario.
- BENEDICT, Mrs. F. H. '47 (nee Phyllis M. Buchan), 1114 Crescent Road, Calgary, Alberta.
- MacDONALD, Dr. William A. '27, Quill Lake, Saskatchewan.
- BAKEWELL, Edna G. '22, 9637 105 Street, Edmonton, Alberta.
- REYNOLDS, Dr. R. R., '46, 22306 S. Military Avenue, Dearborn, Michigan.
- CARLYLE, Dr. Ralph E. '35, C/o Indian Trail Ranch, West Palm Beach, Fla.
- McALLISTER, John A. '24, 3493 Atwater Avenue, Apt. 11, Montreal, P.Q.
- McDOUGALL, George '42 and Mrs. McDougall (nee Barbara Gillman '42), 105 Highland Drive, Greenville, S.C., U.S.A.

- CAMPBELL, Dr. D. J. '45, Presbyterian Hospital, 1753 New Congress Street, Chicago 12, Illinois.
- RODBOURNE, Thomas R. '34, 11421 72 Street, Edmonton, Alberta.
- REDECOPP, Peter D '50, 10819 74 Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta.
- ANDREWS, J. M. '43, 154 MacLaren Street, Ottawa, Ontario
- ALLWORTH, Jack C. '49, Manotick, Ontario.
- DUNKLEY, Walter L. '39, 416 East 11 Street, Davis, California.
- SKORY, John, '46, 47 Beaver Street, New York, N.Y.
- JOHNSON, Mrs. E. R. '45 (nee Ellen Randle), 1334 2 Street, Hayward, California.
- PROCTOR, Gordon U '47 and Mrs. Proctor (nee Mary J Campbell '48), 1660 Kingston Road, Toronto 13, Ontario.
- BALFOUR, Dr. S. '43, 1404 9A Avenue, Lethbridge, Alberta.
- MILNER, Arthur '36, c/o Skyway of Canada Ltd, 9341 105 Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta.
- ROBERTSON, George W. '39, Billings Bridge, Ottawa, Ontario.
- WOODHOUSE, Mrs. J. S. '35 (nee Dorothy Graham), Casilla 1537, Lima, Peru, S.A.
- LOMNESS, Harry '50, Wetaskiwin, Alberta.
- WALKER, Dr O J, Jr. '40, 200 Joffre Street, Quebec, P.Q.
- DAVIS, Dr. S. G., '39, and Mrs. Davis, 9118 116th Street, Edmonton, Alberta
- DEPEW, John '45, Campbell River, Vancouver Island, B.C.
- SMITH, Dr. E. L. '48, Lloydminster, Alberta.
- MORRISON, Hugh W. '30, 3465 Stanley Street, Montreal, P.Q.
- Schooling, Lois R. '48, 208 4 Avenue N.E., Calgary, Alberta.
- MacKINNON, Dr. H. N. '43, 210 6 Avenue N.W., Rochester, Minnesota.
- CAIRNS, W. B. '49, 10471 149 Street, Edmonton, Alberta.
- PRIESTLEY, Norman F. '16, 442 14 Avenue N.E., Calgary, Alberta.
- BARROWCLOUGH, Mrs. H. J. '42 (nee Margaret Heywood, 1805 Town Line Road, Westminster, B.C.
- ROY, Mrs. Eugene '45 (nee Mary Lou Ossendoth, Apartment 16, 2384 Beaconfild Avenue, Montreal, P.Q.
- CYPRIS, Ottomar F. '38 and Mrs Cypris (nee Elizabeth Gerwin '37), Apartment 413, McGiffert Hall, 99 Claremont Avenue, New York 27, N.Y.
- BOLGER, Mrs Edward H '45 (nee Dorothy Smith), Apartment 3, 5446 California, Seattle 6, Washington,
- DESJARDINE, Mrs Milton '45 (nee Kathleen Smith), 12142 93 Street, Edmonton, Alberta.



DEATHS

- R. CLIFFORD BELL '16 of Lethbridge, for many years an employee of the Department of Transport in Alberta died some time ago in Lethbridge.
- LORNE CALHOUN '50, graduate in political economy, was killed recently in a drilling rig accident near Joseph Lake, where he was employed for the summer
- DR. JOHN WILLIAM WATSON '39 died in hospital some time ago. He practised for a number of years in East Coulee before going to Calgary in January of 1950.
- IAN C. S. McLEOD '49, graduate in science and a third year medical student, was killed recently in an accident near Williams Lake, B.C.



**118 pages — packed with
timely, thrifty gift suggestions**

Use this exciting new book along with EATON'S
big Fall and Winter Catalogue for complete shop-
ping choice and satisfaction.

P.S.

When you order early —

- Stocks are in peak supply.
- Service is at its best.
- Early delivery, means plenty

of time for gift wrapping and re-mailing.

THE T. EATON CO.
WESTERN LIMITED

EATON ORDER OFFICES IN ALBERTA

Calgary • Camrose • Cardston • Drumheller • Edmonton • Grande Prairie
Lethbridge • Medicine Hat • Red Deer

Our cover reproduction for this issue is indicative of what persistence in photography can do.

On a warm June night, Mr J G Wells of Wells Studios, Edmonton, made his fifth and most successful attempt to "snap" the new Rutherford Library as he thought it should look. There was the question of shadows, different intensities of light on the campus, and just the right kind of sky.

And at the opportune moment—perfection itself.